FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Obukhov Reports Joint Draft Missile Treaty AA 1
Medium-Range Missile Group Holds 'Intensive' Talks AA 2
Nuclear, Space Groups Continue Discussion AA 2
Pact, NATO Representatives Meet in Vienna AA 2
Petrosyants Interviewed on Test Ban Talks AA 2
  Notes Conclusion AA 3
UN Committee Prepares Special Disarmament Session AA 4
European Security Session Opens in Brussels AA 5
Tatarnikov Addresses CSCE Plenary Meeting AA 5
NATO Stance at CSCE Displays 'Marked Departure' AA 6
NATO, Warsaw Pact Discuss Conventional Arms Reductions AA 6
Disarmament Conference Opens in Azerbaijan AA 7

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

'Top Priority' Program on Berlin Pact Meeting [Kuznetsov, Bogdanov, Plekhanov] BB 1
PRAVDA Cites CSSR's Husak on 'Unity' of Pact [31 May] BB 4

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

'Studio 9' Views Disarmament Talks, Other Issues [Zorin, Bessmertnykh, Goldanskiy] CC 1
Anatoliy Gromyko Addresses Brazzaville Symposium CC 13

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Reagan Lauds Marshall Plan, Will Push West on Trade [Turkatenko] A 1
Reagan AIDS Campaign Seen for 'Political Ends' [Berezhkov] A 2
Yakovlev Receives USIA Director Wick in Moscow A 2
U.S. Moves To Counter 'Day After' Message Cited [Borovik] A 3
U.S. Jurists, Scientists Begin Moscow Meeting A 5
U.S. Coast Guard Saves Life of Ship's Crew Member A 5

NORTHEAST ASIA

Ceremony For USSR Troop Withdrawal From Mongolia C 1
Presidium Cables Hirohito on National Holiday C 1
Nakasone's Gulf Stance 'Arouses Misgivings' [Adrianov] C 1
Ryzhkov Receives Japanese Religious Leader [PRAVDA 27 May] C 2
Ryzhkov Notes Preparation for 1988 Olympics [KYODO] C 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

- Further on Visit of SRV's Nguyen Van Linh D 1
  - Commentary on Cooperation D 1
  - Hanoi on 20 May Activities D 1
  - 20 May Factory Visit D 4
  - Review of Talks, Speeches D 6
  - Report on Departure D 6
  - Commentary on Visit D 7
  - News Parley on Visit, Shultz [VNA] D 8
  - 'Complete Unity of Views' [PRAVDA 27 May] D 9
- Lao Party Group Meets With CPSU During 7-18 May Stay [PRAVDA 19 May] D 9
- U.S. Lawyers Reveal CIA's Tasks in Philippines D 10
- PRC Envoy: U.S. Presence 'Threat' to S.E. Asia D 10
- Commitment to Rarotonga Treaty Confirmed [Petrov] D 10
- IZVESTIYA Reports South Pacific Forum Decisions [2 Jun] D 11
- Japanese Daily Describes CIA Role in Fiji Coup D 12
- New Zealand Attache Expelled From Moscow Embassy [Wellington THE EVENING POST 8 May] D 12

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

- Zimbabwe Party Delegation Visits 27 Apr-24 May [PRAVDA 26 May] F 1
- CPSU Delegation Concludes Exchanges in Cape Verde F 1
- Briefs: Ghana Sports Protocol F 1

EAST EUROPE

- Poland's Jaroszek Briefs Press on Pact Meeting G 1
- Jaruzelski Stresses Need for USSR Ties, PZPR Revamp G 1
- PZPR Delegation Studies CPSU Party Control Work [PRAVDA 30 May] G 2
- IZVESTIYA Explains Polish Economic Reforms [Toporkov, 21 May] G 3
- Contract Allows Completion of Polish Combine [Surguchev] G 6

WEST EUROPE

- Reportage on Reaction to Hamburg Pilot Landing H 1
  - MOSCOW NEWS on Violation H 1
  - SPD's Koschnik, Falin React [Hamburg DPA] H 1
  - Foreign Ministry Spokesman H 2
  - More Officials To Be 'Punished' [AFP] H 3
  - Falin Interviewed on Rust Case [Hamburg BILD 3 June] H 3
  - White House Incident Compared [IZVESTIYA 31 May] H 4
- Further on 8th Socialist Unity Party Congress H 4
  - Gorbachev Congratulations [PRAVDA 20 May] H 4
  - Medvedev Meets Party Chairman H 5
  - End of Congress [IZVESTIYA 19 May] H 5
  - Delegation Returns to Moscow H 5
- FRG Ambivalence on Disarmament Berated [Nikanorov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 May] H 6
- FRG's Assertions on Conventional Arms 'Groundless' [Serov] H 8
- Paris, Bonn 'Unable To Agree' on Euromissiles [Kovalenko in IZVESTIYA 24 May] H 9

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Democratic Intransigence Movement Manifesto Cited [Correa] I 1
Luchinskiy, Delegation Attend Peruvian CP Congress I 1
  CPSU Message [PRAVDA 27 May] I 2
  Call on Senate Chairman [PRAVDA 31 May] I 3
  Delegation's Activities I 3
Peruvian Broadcasters Sign Exchange Protocol [PRAVDA 20 May] I 3
IZVESTIYA on Brazil Visit by Army Secretary Marsh [Golenkov in IZVESTIYA 2 Jun] I 4
Political Consultations Held With Venezuela [IZVESTIYA 16 May] I 5
Documents Signed After CEMA-SELA Talks in Caracas I 5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL

Court Sentences Former Uzbek Official to Death R 1
Turkmen Presidium Relieves Forestry Minister R 1
Measures To Draft Law on AIDS Check for Foreigners R 2
Foreign Ministry Hears Group's Grievances R 2
Officials Prevent Link-up, Cut Refuzniks' Phones [AFP] R 2
Hijacker of Aircraft Identified as Dismissed Pilot [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 May] R 3
Presidium Criticizes Leningrad People's Deputies R 4
Commissions Discuss Reclamation Ministry's Work [PRAVDA 31 May] R 5
'New Recruits' in Rural Party Organs Assessed [PRAVDA 16 May] R 6
Ukraine Ministry Discloses Cause of Mine Accident [PRAVDA UKRAINY 23 May] R 11
Rain Causes 'Powerful' Mudslide in Georgia R 11

OBUKHOV REPORTS JOINT DRAFT MISSILE TREATY

LD021838 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 2 Jun 87

["News Conference in Geneva" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, 2 Jun (TASS) -- A news conference by A. Obukhov, deputy leader of the USSR delegation to the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, was held here today.

The Soviet representative drew attention to the results of the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states which was held in Berlin on 28-29 May this year. Having noted that particular attention at the conference was concerned with questions of nuclear disarmament, he emphasized that the USSR delegation at the talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva is consistently moving matters toward realizing the aims laid down at the conference. A subject of primary attention, he said, is no undoubtedly the problem of medium-range missiles. This is the issue on which we have made most progress. As a result of the current round's work the sides have compiled the first joint draft text of a treaty on medium-range missiles reflecting the sides' positions as they exist at the present time. An important step has thus been taken at the talks, one creating the basis for further progress in agreeing a definitive draft text. Of course, there is still much work ahead. There are a number of aspects in the current U.S. position which are creating obstacles to progress. Among these, for instance, are the possibility envisaged by the U.S. approach of transforming U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe into other types of weapons, and the reluctance from the very outset to take part together with the Soviet side in the process of eliminating its own medium-range missiles. The United States claims to be able to site is remaining medium-range missiles in Alaska, that is, within range of Soviet territory, also do not serve the cause of lowering the level of military confrontation.

If, however, these and the other similar negative elements in the U.S. position are removed, then there exists every possibility for drawing up by the fall of this year a fully agreed upon joint draft treaty on medium-range missiles. Such a draft could be the object of discussion and signing at the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

The Soviet side aso pays great attention to two other areas of the talks on nuclear and space weapons -- on strategic offensive weapons and on space. We, the Soviet representative said, have introduced a draft of "key provisions of agreements" on the above-mentioned problems. Alongside the treaty on medium-range missiles, the document on "key provisions" could be an object for confirmation at a possible summit meeting.

Unfortunately, the U.S. position in these areas is not at all distinguished by a constructive nature. The draft presented by the U.S. side for a treaty on strategic offensive weapons contains a whole range of deliberately one-sided positions, aimed at obtaining military advantages for the United States. With regard to space, the U.S. position is aimed not at strengthening but at virtually destroying the ABM Treaty. At the same time, it should be clear that the spreading of the arms race into space would act as a catalyst for the arms race on Earth. In this case there could be simply no talk about radical reductions in strategic nuclear weapons.

The deputy head of the USSR's delegation said in conclusion that the Soviet side is fully resolved to continue to try to achieve effective decisions on all questions of the talks on nuclear and space weapons in the interests of strengthening peace and universal security.

MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILE GROUP HOLDS 'INTENSIVE' TALKS

LD221840 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Geneva May 22 TASS -- Discussions were continued over the past week in all groups on medium-range missiles, outer space and strategic offensive arms at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

Discussions were particularly intensive in the medium-range missiles group.

NUCLEAR, SPACE GROUPS CONTINUE DISCUSSION

LD291834 Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Geneva May 29 TASS -- All groups -- on medium-range missiles, outer space and strategic offensive weapons -- continued meetings over the past week at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments.

Intensive discussions are being held within the framework of the group of medium-range missiles.

PACT, NATO REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN VIENNA

LD251705 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Vienna May 25 TASS -- A scheduled meeting within the framework of the consultations between representatives of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries has been held here today. They continued discussing questions in connection with the preparation of a mandate for the future talks on a cut in the forces and conventional weapons in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals.

PETROSYANTS INTERVIEWED ON TEST BAN TALKS

LD242313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 24 May 87

[Text] The attention of the world information media is being attracted these days by the Soviet-U.S. talks on halting and banning nuclear weapons tests. They are being held in Geneva. This is what Comrade Petrosyants, leader of the Soviet delegation and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Atomic Energy, said in an interview to our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev.

[Dmitriyev] The attention of the Swiss press and of the representatives of news agencies and press accredited to Palais de Nations is attracted these days by the Soviet-U.S. talks on halting and banning nuclear weapons tests. A routine round, the fifth since July 1986, has begun.

[Petrosyants] These talks are also important because the Soviet Union attached enormous importance to the problem of halting nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union was and remains a convinced supporter of the fact that this issue should be resolved as soon as possible and intends to fight for the complete ban of nuclear tests in the course of full scale talks.

It seems that the U.S. side accepts the idea of banning and halting as the ultimate goal but they accept it somehow only in terms of the remote future. The talks that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had in Moscow in April 1987 are of very great importance. The talks between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mr Shultz there was mapped out [word indistinct] the thorough deepening of the discussion of the central issues of international security, and in particular of the Soviet-U.S. relations, including the matters of halting nuclear tests.

It is necessary to mention that during these talks the Soviet side proposed to conduct a so-called experiment -- the experiment of conducting nuclear tests on the nuclear test grounds of both the U.S. and Soviet side. This is a new qualitative proposal that we will have to consider as one of the steps to enable us to finally (?conclude) a treaty of halting nuclear weapons tests. [passage indistinct]

Admittedly, for a long time the U.S. side has not been agreeing to conducting full scale talks. It seems that now -- and here we can see after the talks of Shultz, Shevardnadze, and Gorbachev -- whether [word indistinct] in this respect give agreement to the conducting of full scale talks.

We have always been optimists. In this case one should be even more optimistic. [passage indistinct]

Notes Conclusion

LD291551 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Geneva May 29 TASS -- A regular round of the negotiations of Soviet and U.S. experts on issues of stopping nuclear tests drew to an end here today.

Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy who heads the USSR delegation, made the following statement upon the results of this round:

The Soviet Union attaches immense importance to the problem of terminating nuclear weapon tests, which is vital to mankind. Its solution, which is largely determined by the efforts of the USSR and the United States, would become a significant contribution to containing the arms race, would help improve the international situation and build inter-state confidence.

The nuclear tests, once halted, would block in practice the sources for the development to a new generation of means of mass annihilation, which are perilous to mankind.

As for the USSR, it is as ever a convinced supporter of the earliest solution to this problem and to this end is prepared at any moment, even right now, to get down to working out an accord on banning nuclear tests during full-scale talks. The Soviet Union stands for addressing within the framework of these talks also issues related to the ratification of the threshold treaties of 1974 and 1976, for agreeing to a considerable reduction in the yield of nuclear explosions and in their number. But the goal of the talks should be explicit and clear -- to ban nuclear tests.

Preparing full-scale talks which have as their ultimate goal banning nuclear tests, remained the principal job of the round that ended on May 29.

It is common knowledge that at their meetings in Moscow last April Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the USSR, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, discussed in detail and in-depth the central issues of international security and Soviet-U.S. relations, among them the issues of halting nuclear tests.

The proposals made by the Soviet side at those meetings are designed to shore up the foundation for promoting a concrete dialogue between our countries on this matter too. In view of this, at the just-ended round the Soviet delegation has formulated in key outlines the content of the suggested joint experiment at each other's nuclear test ranges, preparations for which could be launched at full-scale talks.

The outcome of the present round has shown, however, that the U.S. side failed to display a due constructive approach to the solution of the key issue before our delegations -- elaborating an arrangement on the beginning of the full-scale talks which have as their ultimate goal banning nuclear tests.

The Soviet side will continue pressing for the earliest solution to all issues leading to a complete termination of nuclear blasts.

UN COMMITTEE PREPARES SPECIAL DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD282126 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 28 May 87

[Text] New York May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The preparatory committee for the convocation of the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament continues working at the United Nations headquarters. Its task is to draft the agenda in which the main item will be the ways and means of transition to a nuclear weapons-free world. During the debate, many delegations point out that the coming forum will not be an ordinary one.

The special session of the U.N. General Assembly must become an important stage in creating an all-embracing system of international security, in asserting by the United Nations of a concept of new political thinking, in shaping the common view of a nuclear weapons-free and non-violent world, USSR representative B.P. Krasulin said, specifically.

It is important that the special session should actually help enhancing the efficiency of the very mechanism of disarmament, particularly at the talks on arms limitation and reduction. The Soviet representative declared for greater openness in the work of the preparatory committee, in favor of the need to take into account during the preparation for the special session of the opinion of broad public declaring for the consolidation of peace and disarmament.

The Soviet Union's striving to start during the work of the preparatory committee an open dialogue aimed at the quest of points of contact of the positions of all the groups of states meets with a positive response of most delegates.

EUROPEAN SECURITY SESSION OPENS IN BRUSSELS

LD291233 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Brussels May 29 TASS -- A two-day session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation opened in the Belgian capital. The session's agenda includes the question on prospects for preserving and strengthening security in Europe in the light of the latest Soviet proposals on nuclear disarmament. Session participants who include prominent politicians and public figures as well as scientists from the Soviet Union, Finland, Greece, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, the FRG and other countries, will discuss opportunities which opened in the recent past for establishing in various European regions zones, free from nuclear and chemical weapons, as well as for cutting conventional weapons.

TATARNIKOV ADDRESSES CSCE PLENARY MEETING

LD011206 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna June 1 TASS -- At the regular plenary session of the Vienna meeting of the participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Major-General V.M. Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation, has assessed progress in the talks on the military aspects of security.

He drew the attention of the participants to the fact that the key direction -- military aspects of security and disarmament in Europe -- are deliberately kept in silence as a result of intentional procrastinations by some NATO countries. The discussion of this theme falls behind the debate on economic and humanitarian issues.

NATO countries are clearly backtracking from their previous positions announced by their foreign ministers at the opening of the Vienna meeting. They expressed, among others, readiness to make concrete proposals on the issues of security and disarmament back in December 1986 and discuss them within the agreed-upon time-frame, but they have failed to do this as yet and are essentially blocking the talks.

The Soviet representative noted that at their recent conference in Brussels the NATO countries came out for increasing the NATO military potential and developing new weapons systems on the basis of modern technology with a view to acquiring military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty, which is in conflict with the objectives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

He showed on [as received] concrete examples that socialist and several neutral states created the necessary conditions for preparing balanced final document of the Vienna meeting. Tatarnikov emphasized that immediate work could begin, specifically, on issues pertaining to general military and political provisions of European security, regional aspects of disarmament, assessments of the outcome of the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, and also on prospects for keeping that conference going on the basis of augmenting anew its mandate.

Accords on these issues would allow the implementation of new effective measures for bolstering stability in Europe. The key impediment on the road to this is lack of political will in the United States and NATO countries, Tatarnikov stated.

NATO STANCE AT CSCE DISPLAYS 'MARKED DEPARTURE'

LD030944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] A regular session of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has taken place in the Austrian capital. Our correspondent Viktor Mikheyev reports from Vienna:

[Mikheyev] The NATO countries at the Vienna meeting have displayed a marked departure from the initial positions voiced at the first plenary session by their foreign ministers. In the past, they expressed readiness to bring in specific proposals concerning security and disarmament issues. The NATO countries have still not done that. They avoid touching on the military aspects of security and disarmament in Europe.

At the conference in Brussels, which has just been held, the NATO countries favored an increase in their military potential and development of new weapon systems on the basis of up-to-date technologies with the aim of achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries.

In the light of such a position, it is natural that the NATO countries find it difficult to discuss, for instance, the plan to reduce armaments and build trust in Central Europe which was put forward by the Polish People's Republic, as well as other proposals by the socialist countries on reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The socialist countries at the Vienna meeting speak in favor of immediately starting work on general military and political aspects of European security, and in particular, on developing a new additional mandate for the Stockholm conference. The socialist countries have reiterated their proposal: to dissolve simultaneously the North Atlantic Treaty and the Warsaw Pact and to create a universal system of international security.

NATO, WARSAW PACT DISCUSS CONVENTIONAL ARMS REDUCTIONS

LD011315 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna June 1 TASS -- A regular meeting took place here today within the framework of consultations between representatives of the Warsaw-Treaty and NATO countries on issues connected with the elaboration of a mandate for future talks on a reduction in the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

Representatives of socialist countries centered the discussion on the results of the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee (PCC) of the Warsaw Treaty member states and their importance for a transition to real cutbacks in the armed forces and conventional arms in Europe in conjunction with tactical nuclear weapons.

The elements of a mandate for future talks on this issue were again set out in the light of the results of the PCC session.

Special attention was drawn to the PCC-adopted document on the defensive nature of the military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty member states and to the proposal to hold a meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

Such a meeting would take a decision on the beginning of large-scale talks with a view to radically reducing the armed forces, conventional arms, and tactical nuclear weapons in Europe with a corresponding cut in military spending.

It was emphasized that socialist countries awaited an adequate reply from NATO countries to the package of constructive proposals aimed at lowering the level of military confrontation on the continent.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE OPENS IN AZERBAIJAN

LD021034 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Baku June 2 TASS -- An international conference on "interconnection of bilateral and multilateral disarmament talks" opened today in the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

Taking part in it are heads of delegations at disarmament conference in Geneva, diplomats and politologist [as received] from 28 countries.

Free discussions and an extensive exchange of views have begun at the conference which was organised by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research with the assistance of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Questions of war, peace and universal security are being discussed.

'TOP PRIORITY' PROGRAM ON BERLIN PACT MEETING

LD301512 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 May 87

["Top Priority" program presented by Pavel Kuznetsov with Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's United States of America and Canada Institute]

[Excerpts] [Kuznetsov] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen. I'm Pavel Kuznetsov presenting "Top Priority," a weekly panel discussion from the North American service of Radio Moscow. Together with me in the studio are Professors Radomir Bodganov and Sergey Plekhanov both of Moscow's United States of America and Canada Institute. And, the topic for today's discussion is a 2-day summit meeting of the Warsaw Treaty known as a conference, a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, which concluded its work in Berlin, the German Democratic Republic.

One of the proposals made at this 2-day summit was to compare military defense doctrines of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO and discuss them by the end of the year, perhaps in Brussels or Warsaw or by way of alternating between the armed forces of two alliances. So I would like you, Professor Bogdanov to start the ball rolling by saying what are the main points of the document adopted during the Berlin conference of the Political Consultative Committee.

[Bogdanov] Maybe for the first time we suggest in such a comprehensive way to our Western partners to discuss doctrine, what we call software. You know, so far we're very busy with the hardware. So, first of all, we say once again that our doctrine is purely defensive but if the other side has some doubts about it, some questions, we are ready for a meeting of both sides to discuss which doctrine is what and to find out a common ground. We come again, in a more comprehensive way than ever, to the problem of conventional -- I don't mention, you know, deliberately, INF, you know, medium-range and operational and battlefield -- I just would like to call attention....

[Kuznetsov] Okay, we'll discuss that issue with Sergey.

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, you can discuss it. He's sitting here, you can discuss it with him. But I would like, you know, and I believe that the most important point for our listeners is (?this whole) conventional (?business) because we have the agreement within our reach. Maybe for the first time in the history of the arms talks, we can strike a deal within a very short time. It's on the table, you know. You have two draft treaties, very near by but of course with differences, but you have a major difference which is the American allies' position. In any case, our American partners (words indistinct), they are waiting for the final answer for their Western allies. And the final answer is little bit, you know, difficult for them, becaus of one major problem -- the superiority of the Soviet Union in the conventional field.

[Kuznetsov] Just let me say...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] I wouldn't like, that's what they say. But there is a very clear statement that there is a rough equality in conventional business, too, but...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] But at the same time we do admit that there are disparities on both sides....

[Bogdanov, interrupting] Exactly.

[Kuznetsov] ...and this is one of the questions that we discussed during the Berlin summit.

[Bogdanov] Yes. During the Berlin summit, we call their attention again to our readiness to discuss it, to start discussions on conventional problem immediately. And mind you, what we mean by conventional field, that is, the area between Atlantic and Urals.

[Kuznetsov] And the Urals, yes.

[Bogdanov] Urals. And maybe never we clearly stated in such a way that our territory is also open for discussion, not only theirs.

[Kuznetsov] And not only for discussion but for inspection.

[Bogdanov] For inspection, you know. By the way Pavel, what little bit worries me about the honesty of the other side, you know -- they were acting as if the Soviet, as if the May Budapest proposals were not existing at all. One year...

[Kuznetsov, interrupting] You mean the similar summit which was held in the last year in Budapest, Hungary?

[Bogdanov] Yes, last year, and the main, you know, paper of the Budapest summit was our proposal on conventional arms, where we have suggested, we produced a call for reductions of up to 150,000 troops on each side within 1 or 2 years. Further cuts could trim forces by about a million by the year 1990. I wonder whether general staffs of NATO alliance are aware of that proposal. Of course, they are. They are, literally speaking, they are hiding that proposal from the public opinion of the Western countries. Now it is very much in our proposals. [passage omitted]

[Kuznetsov] Sergey, I understand that the West is closing in, or moving closer, to a consensus on INF. You recall that Great Britain has endorsed the idea behind, that is, that Soviet and American missiles should be eliminated in Europe and that both sides could be left with 100 warheads in Soviet Asia and on U.S. territory respectively, but out of reach of each other. We're still awaiting word from West Germany and Chancellor Kohl is expected to announce his final position on that issue early in June and hopefully at the Venice summit, also to be held in June. We will hear where NATO stands on the overall issue. But in this connection, I would like you to comment on the political background against which those INF talks are being held. On the one hand, like I said, the West is moving closer to a joint stand on this very important issue. But on the other hand, the psychological atmosphere that's been created is such that one gets the feeling that as if on the next day after an INF accord is signed the Soviets will attack Western Europe, which is supposed to be absolutely defenseless, although some 4,000 nuclear warheads will still be left....

[Plekhanov, interrupting] Will still be there.

[Kuznetsov] Will still be there and there's a lot with which the...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] So the chance to destroy Europe will not disappear.

[Kuznetsov] Yeah. How would you explain this hesitancy? Ambivalence?

[Plekhanov] I would explain it as inertia in thinking on the part of Western Europeans in the NATO governments, because they are so used to having nuclear weapons -- some countries in NATO have their own nuclear weapons, others like West Germany have other countries' nuclear weapons on their soil. They are prisoners of this idea of nuclear deterrence, of the idea that peace in Europe has been kept for 40 years because there are nuclear weapons. Now, but also the greatest threats of war have appeared because of those same nuclear weapons and the governments in Western Europe are ina very difficult situation.

on in Western Europe is swinging in favor of making Europe of nuclear weapons, and that is a very, very strong demand. In ermany, even in France antinuclear sentiment is growing. Then if we side of the Atlantic, in Washington, there is a considerable interest reement with the Soviet Union on removing INF's from Europe. And this hope that with all the hemming and hawing the NATO governments will mean, if President Reagan and Secretary Gorbachev can agree on this Chancellor Kohl or some other Western European leader playing, you r in this kind of situation. I don't think that politically that e in those countries.

rtia is still there. There must be a breakthrough to new thinking. hout nuclear weapons the Soviet Union will tomorrow, you know, send West is preposterous. You not only can't fight a nuclear war in fight a conventional war in Europe without eliminating Europe as a of the existence of numerous nuclear power plants which will be conventional forces. And so we must find a way of doing away with mountains of weapons on the Continent of Europe.

essor Bogdanov, I suspect that some of the political opposition in and Western Europe to an INF accord, which some people say is quite xplained by the fact that should this accord be signed and honored by verall political climate would change and the atmosphere would become ther steps in this direction -- I mean in the direction of arms arms control -- and perhaps, in my view, some people , there are who may not be prepared for such a turn of events. Would you agree sment?

I would agree with that assessment, though I have some more suspicions u like, discuss them some other time. But I believe that's the main, all that. Because if we strike a deal on INF that will, you know, or another, you know, deployment of any nuclear weapons in Europe. it's very difficult to come back to that. Then, you know, you have a Congress, I believe. If you strike a deal, what if you have a quite nvironment? Why, what (?the hell), do you need billions, billions of r?

the United States Administration want an INF accord with the Soviet

it does want an accord, I think, for a number of reasons. But there ns which the United States still continues to attach to that accord.

are those strings that you ...

rupting] There are, there is one thing, one big difference has to do those 100 missiles still which will be left in the Asian part of the on the territory of the United States.

my final question to you, Sergey, as time is running out on us: Do e obstacles are surmountable, that they can be negotiated?

, yes, provided there is political will they are surmountable because ous effort, a long-term effort to eliminate all nuclear weapons.

And we are prepared, as I think we have proven amply, to deal in a flexible manner. We are prepared to make concessions, to wait for the next phase. We are prepared to leave some solutions for the next phases and so on. And the same applies to this idea on INF. But what we have now is the making of a deal which is acceptable to both sides and that is a double zero for Europe. No INF's Europe, no tactical nuclear missiles in Europe.

[Kuznetsov] Our time is up. Thank you very much, gentlemen, for joining us in the studio. I am Pavel Kuznetsov. We have come to the end of "Top Priority." The best listening to you and goodbye.

PRAVDA CITES CSSR'S HUSAK ON 'UNITY' OF PACT

PM020801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading "International Public Comments on Results of Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Conference": "A World Without Weapons; Important Accords Reached; Statement by Gustav Husak"]

[Text] Prague, 30 May -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, has stated in an interview with Czechoslovak journalists disseminated by the CTK news agency that the adoption of the document "On the Military Doctrine of the Warsaw Pact States" was an important result of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultatives Committee Conference in Berlin. It clearly follows from this that the socialist countries' military doctrine is peaceful and purely defensive in nature.

The Warsaw Pact states are striving to maintain military equilibrium at the lowest level. Our aim is to ensure that the NATO countries adopt a similar principle instead of their essentially aggressive doctrine, the CSSR leader stressed.

He noted that the documents of the Political Consultative Committee's Berlin conference specifically discuss ways to develop the disarmament process, limit military potentials, and gradually embark on the path leading to a world without weapons, above all nuclear weapons.

G. Husak pointed to the great importance of the unity of opinions reached at the Political Consultative Committee conference on international problems and on questions of mutual cooperation.

Together with military and foreign policy questions, he said, the discussion of economic problems was no less important. All socialist countries are striving to accelerate socioeconomic development and enhance the role of scientific and technical progress. Each country is doing this as far as its capacity and requirements permit. Important agreements were reached at the Berlin conference on specific steps to deepen mutual cooperation and on the need to restructure the CEMA's activity. The fact that each side approached the accords in its own way but with an eye to the common aim of boosting the socialist community's influence and achieving the great goals facing it is satisfying, the CSSR leader noted.

'STUDIO 9' VIEWS DISARMAMENT TALKS, OTHER ISSUES

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['Studio 9' program presented by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, Soviet television and radio political observer, with Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Academician Vitaliy Iosifovich Goldanskiy, prominent Soviet scientist in the field of chemical and nuclear physics and Lenin Prize laureate]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting once again in Studio 9 at the Ostankina Television Center. Our monthly broadcast is devoted to discussing pressing international problems. I wish to begin our talk by introducing the participants of today's talk: Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Academician Vitaliy Iosifovich Goldanskiy, a prominent Soviet scientist, specialist in the field of chemical and nuclear physics, and Lenin Prize laureate.

We are now living through an unusual time, although it is possible that as the result of the daily hustle and bustle of life, not all of us realize this or comprehend it. You might remember that Yesenin once said: Face-to-face you see nothing -- distance is required to see the whole picture. I am assuming that because there is hardly any distance, we do not always fully realize the scope of the events we witness, and at times even those in which we participate. At the same time, it is quite possible that the newspaper headlines that we all read everyday may well become lines in history textbooks that our children and grandchildren will be studying.

Primarily, I refer to the arms limitations talks that are presently taking place in Geneva -- particularly those on medium-range missiles. Perhaps some of you feel that this is being exaggerated -- that the event is surely important, but hardly historical. I think that this is not being exaggerated, and this is why: Certainly, the elimination of medium-range missiles, which are very powerful weapons -- if this can be achieved -- is in itself important. But perhaps this in itself is not the main thing. The main thing is that an event would have taken place that would be unprecedented in human history: Arms have been stockpiled since the cave man -- perhaps starting with stone axes, then swords, spears, and arrows -- up to ballistic missiles. The number of weapons has always increased. Now we have reached the point where not only is the question of limiting the arms race being discussed, but turning the clock back, the first step to disarmament, is also being discussed: the destruction of one type of arms.

If this were to take place it would obviously be an event of extraordinary importance. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking recently in Bucharest, emphasized that the Soviet Union is making maximum efforts to meet the other side and has taken their wishes and interests, first and foremost including the medium-range missiles, into consideration. I think that it would be worthwhile to begin today's talk with a question directed to you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. The question is this: How do you appraise the current situation at the Geneva talks, in particular those about medium-range missiles, and what are the changes that this time it will be possible to reach agreement?

[Bessmertnykh] I think that, behind the scene that you just spoke about, a great deal of intensive effort has gone into the work of the Geneva conference -- above all that of the Soviet delegation. The scheduled Geneva conference has already been going on for a month. At the center of the two delegations' work are questions relating to a solution on medium-range missiles. You are quite correct here.

However, our delegation is working simultaneously in all of the three main directions that were designated in Geneva at the very start: That is, strategic weapons remain -- as before -- a problem of vital interest to us, and we are striving there for progress. There is also the question of space. These two problems are interdependent.

Nevertheless, events have brought the question of medium-range missiles to the surface, making it one of the problems that is likely to be solved first. Therefore -- as they was -- like it or not, we are speaking more about this topic and more effort is being made on this issue.

What, then -- briefly -- is the situation today? Two draft agreements have been placed on the table: A draft that was proposed by the Americans, which has been thoroughly studied by the Soviet side, and a draft proposed by us, which takes many of the positions in the U.S. document into consideration. In effect, this is a compromise document -- that is, not only does it contain our thoughts, but the ideas of our partner in the talks have been considered.

Over the past few weeks there has been a comparison of the text and approaches, many questions have been asked of each side, and literally a few days ago both sides agreed to begin work on a third joint draft agreement, so to speak. This is not a bad development in our delegations' work, but, at the same time, it does not as yet indicate a decisive step forward, since there still remain a number of serious disagreements -- a number of basic differences between the two sides' positions.

If we are to speak about these differences, the U.S. side will not agree that the U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe should be destroyed or dismantled, as we wish and upon which we insist. They still envisage the possibility that these medium-range missiles could be reequiped into some different type of missiles -- specifically, into operational and tactical missiles that is, missiles with a reduced range. Should this happen, the Soviet Union would destroy its own missiles or dismantle them -- we propose two options to the solution of this question -- whereas the U.S. side would simply change the labels, and even though these would be only slightly different forms of the missiles, they would remain in Europe. Therefore, this position definitely does not suit us.

The U.S. position on the methods of reducing and eliminating these missiles also does not suit us: Their position contains a trick that would place the Soviet side at a disadvantage -- that is, the problem of the so-called nonsynchronized reduction and elimination of missiles. The Americans would like the following: The Soviet Union would start destroying its missiles, while the Americans would observe, carefully and with great pleasure. A certain period of time would elapse, and finally -- say, in a year or 2 -- the U.S. side would tell us that it is joining our efforts, and then the syncronized reduction of missiles would begin. Well, obviously, we cannot allow this pleasure to ourselves -- and especially not to the U.S. side. There are also a number of basic differences, which require careful study and very serious efforts.

Therefore, summing up the answer to your question on the chances today, this is how I would put it: The possibilities for reaching agreement on medium-range missiles do exist, but whether these possibilities will turn into an actual agreement is hard to say. We will have to wait and see.

[Zorin] The answer is somewhat diplomatic, but that is your profession, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

Let us imagine for a minute that a medium-range missile agreement will be reached. Would the significance of this agreement not be exagerated? I mean the following: Even after the elimination of medium-range missiles, if this should happen, more than enough nuclear weapons to destroy all that is living on this Earth several times over would remain. Is that not the case, Vitaliy Losifovich?

[Goldanskiy] Yes, it is. Unfortunately, that is the case: The following figures could be mentioned: We are talking about eliminating or dismantling 735 delivery vehicles -- from both sides...

[Zorin, interrupting] You mean medium-range missiles?

[Goldanskiy] Yes. If we were to compare this with the number of strategic delivery vehicles, then this number is 4,700. Clearly, we are talking about a small part of the whole. Even more striking is the comparison of the number of nuclear warheads that are on the medium-range missiles: The combined total of both sides is 1,221, and the total number of such weapons of various kinds placed on delivery vehicles in Europe is 6,000. In other words, we are talking about 20 percent of what is available in Europe. If we were to speak about the stockpiles around the world, including those in the arsenals, then it is estimated that this number would be between 50,000 and 60,000. Therefore, the figure is reduced to two percent. It appears that this really is very little.

Nevertheless, it is difficult to overestimate the significance of this step, because it would be the first time that we would have turned back the clock. The first time, starting with attempts -- not always successful -- to somehow limit the growth of arms to disarmament. Here it becomes obvious that he who walks this path will succeed. Therefore, it is difficult to overestimate the value of the first step along this path. I would compare it to a supersaturated solution: Dropping a single crystal into it is enough to cause the crystalization of the whole solution to take place immediately. It has to be started. Therefore, we have the image of a chain reaction, which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev made use of in his speech in Bucharest when he spoke about the need to begin the process of disarmament, from which a chain reaction would follow, as would the hope of mankind. In my opinion, this correctly reflects the essence of the matter, as well as our hopes.

[Zorin] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, can you add something to this?

[Bessmertnykh] Well, I can only say the following regarding how thoroughly the significance of this step has been pictured. After all, it is not only a step encompassing military strategic goals, nor is it only a step leading to a lessening of confrontation in Europe -- although essentially it is in fact very important political step that gives mankind the opportunity to begin divorcing itself from nuclear weapons and to become accustomed to new processes, processes leading to their reduction.

It is quite right. Up to now we have concluded fairly good treaties and agreements in this sphere, but as with any initial steps, they were understandably limited. We established various ceilings, various limitations -- including qualitative ones. Nevertheless, despite these agreements and treaties -- take SALT I and SALT II, for example -- the number of nuclear warheads, in particular, continued to grow sharply. Despite the existence of these treaties, we now have more warheads than we had in the past. This is why the new agreement on intermediate-range missiles that is being studied [prorabatyvayetsya] will be a breakthrough of extremely great importance, and its significance cannot be overestimated in any way. It is genuinely essential and it would be very good if the Western side would share in the understanding of its significance.

[Zorin] Now we are talking about reducing the U.S. and Soviet nuclear potentials. At the same time, in the West there is a segment of popular opinion that holds that the existence of this nuclear potential is precisely a factor promoting peace, a deterrent factor. Our television viewers had the opportunity to hear this concept expressed quite recently by Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, who appeared here on Soviet television. Vitaliy Iosifovich, you are a specialist, a physicist. What can you say about this theory that has become quite popular in the West?

[Goldanskiy] Well, in the past the underlying factor of the nuclear deterrence theory held that a potential aggressor was deterred by fear of retribution from a retaliatory nuclear strike. It played a certain stabilizing role. As a matter of fact, this factor appeared for the first time, as you know, in 1949 when the United States lost its monopoly on the possession of nuclear weapons. I think that now it has become completely outdated, and one of the most obvious differences of the new political thinking compared with the old is a result of this.

Now I see the following basic arguments to prove this proposition concerning the self-created obsolescence of the factor of nuclear deterrence: First is the fact that in the past 40 years a nuclear superarmament [sverkhvooruzhennost] has occurred. A figure of 50,000 to 60,000 warheads already has been mentioned; that is a total of some 10,000 megatons, or, in other words, 2 metric tons of explosives per capita, including infants and old people. Second, the bankruptcy of the concept of victory in a nuclear war has been scientifically proven, along with the bankruptcy of the idea that local nuclear conflicts will inevitably become global conflicts. This is why we must address here the logic of development that ultimately leads to global nuclear conflict. This has been proven scientifically. We must recall the nuclear winter, that nuclear war will lead to the destruction of civilization, the destruction of mankind, and even possibly the destruction of the biosphere as a whole.

There is not just a real danger of mutual nuclear destruction of mankind now, but also the danger of nuclear suicide. This is sufficient reason to explode all available nuclear stockpiles in the country [na domu]. This kind of global explosion of all stockpiles is sometimes called the Doomsday Machine, and those who conduct the explosion die instantaneously while the rest are doomed to a slow and agonizing death. This is the second point.

The third point is that against a background of such nuclear superarmament, the fate of mankind has now been over entrusted to computers. Now under these conditions we, who live in a world of probabilities, have essentially been denied the right to make a mistake. Just remember, a sapper can only make one mistake. Now the entire world has been placed in this situation.

Here I can cite some curious figures. For example, when the computer software for SDI, the notorious Strategic Defense Initiative, was being assessed, it was noted that it was necessary to have 100 million lines of computer programming without a single error. An error in this is fraught with the danger of an explosion, the beginning of a nuclear war, not a premediated war.

An equivalent to this would be a library with 5,000 books of 300 pages each in which there are no typrographical errors, not even one of punctuation. Besides, these books would be published without any proofreading.

Now in this situation, under the influence of these three circumstances, I repeat that I think, the nuclear deterrence factor has become outdated. Nuclear deterrence, in my opinion, must be replaced by a fairly lengthy new stage of mutual deterrence based on the strictest mutual verification and inspection. Now a most important and decisive role in this mutual verification and inspection must be played by contempory scientific and technical progress.

[Zorin] Vitaliy Iosifovich, do the possibilities of contemporary science permit reliable -- completely reliable -- verification?

[Goldanskiy] Well, I could cite several examples, but I will limit myself to two. Here I will limit myself to examples of how our Earth is seen from space. [Goldanskiy holds up a page with four diagrams which depict with successive clarity the outlines of a tank viewed from above] Here on these few pictures you can see how gradually the details of an image of a tank seen from space emerge. This occurs as the spatial resolution of various sensors and probes, which register what occurs on Earth from space, is magnified and improved. If at fairly early stages in the development of these methods this was simply some kind of rectangular figure without any meaning, now gradually it becomes visible as a very clear image of a tank.

[Zorin] This can be seen from space?

[Goldanskiy] It can be seen from space. Now according to the latest information we have about a special reconnaissance satellite -- if we talk about the Americans for instance -- called Keyhole-11, we are talking about a resolution capability of 5-10 centimeters from a distance of 500 miles or 800 km. This is about 10 to the minus 7th power in relation to the distance of the object being observed compared to the distance over which the observation is being made.

[Zorin] Put this more simply.

[Goldanskiy] Very well, I will do so. This is 5 centimeters observed from a distance of 500 km. [distance as heard]

[Zorin] I understand.

[Goldanskiy] But this is not all. I would like to cite another example. The Americans conducted an underground nuclear explosion on 10 April 1986 in Nevada. Its codename was Mighty Oak, although the Oak turned out to be less mighty than expected and the explosion was much less powerful. Instead of 20 kilotons or more, the power of the explosion amounted to only 1.3 kilotons. Nevertheless, this explosion was registered perfectly well at our seismic observatory in Obninsk. In other words, it was not possible to conceal it in this case. We know of other examples when explosions that were not officially announced were later revealed in statements from our side. Essentially we are now in fact living in a communal apartment with all the consequences that stem from this.

[Zorin] Now there is talk -- I want to continue this topic -- that atomic weapons are such a frightening thing that mankind is afraid to start a war. If you remove atomic weapons, conventional arms will remain and what we had before will begin immediately, that is, they will go for each other's throat. There is much talk in this regard about the superiority of the Warsaw pact countries in the sphere of conventional arms and this serves as justification for slowing down the process of eliminating nuclear arms. Is this so, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich?

[Bessmertnykh] First, let me say something about claims that there have been no wars because of a fear of nuclear arms. It seems to me that on the surface here everything looks nominally convincing, but in actual fact this is indeed purely a nominal coincidence. For 40 years there were no wars, for 40 years there have been nuclear weapons; therefore, there were no wars because of the existence of nuclear weapons. The fact that these two things are concurrent does not mean that evidence of a relationship between them exists, so to speak.

I consider that nuclear war has not occurred not because nuclear weapons exist, but precisely in spite of the fact that nuclear weapons exist. Possibly it is just a coincidence that it has not occurred and has not been a regularity, insofar as the deterrence that Vitaliy Iosifovich described in such an interesting way is fraught with enormous lethal danger for a number of reasons. I would like to mention some of them.

First of all, there is malicious intent which we cannot ignore, not only because of a breakdown in a computer or a technical fault, although this, too, must be kept in mind. Why can we not ignore malicious intent? History gives the answer. Many facts have already been revealed which show that American military planners, or the military-political bureaucracy of the United States as they say, actively planned nuclear strikes.

[Zorin, interrupting] The famous (Pincher) plan about which we now hear.

[Bessmertnykh] The (Pincher) plan and others. Recently I read the work of an American researcher. He provides 19 documented instances when nuclear strikes were specifically planned by U.S. military forces. Moreover, what makes it particularly interesting -- I will get to my main thought in a second -- is that most of these instances took place at the time when we did not as yet have military strategic parity. In my opinion, the greatest deterrent factor -- which from our side was an historical achievement -- was the appearance of military strategic parity. It is precisely the presence of this parity -- and not just because of the existence of nuclear weapons and warhead delivery vehicles -- that was and still is the stabilizing factor in the world.

I wish to add to the theme that you introduced. What would happen if all nuclear weapons disappeared? Will everyone resort to conventional wars? In the first place conventional wars are aleady taking place, unfortunately even with the presence of nuclear weapons. All of us can recall the wars that have taken place since World War II and, unfortunately, even now there is a conventional war between Iran and Iraq.

The West says that the East -- that is, the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact -- maintains superiority in conventional weapons and, therefore, perhaps this so-called imbalance should be dealt with, followed by nuclear disarmament. The fact of the matter is that this theory is not supported by any facts, nor can it be substantiated because in fact this is not the case. If we were to take the European situation -- we are now speaking specifically about Europe and all the pseudo-specialists always give Europe as an example when they speak about the conventional superiority of the East -- then here there is no general superiority. There is no imbalance here. Certainly, in specific areas of this equation there are some instances of an imbalance or a degree of asymmetry. Say, in some forms of weapons the Soviet Union and the countries of the Warsaw Pact maintain a lead, that is, they might have more of a certain type of weapon -- tanks, for example, or artillery. In other types of arms, combined NATO and U.S. military forces in Europe maintain superiority, say in the air force. Therefore, taken as a whole, there is a balance here in conventional arms. All those who say that this is not the case are simply making use of this theory to slow down the whole process of limiting and reducing weapons.

[Goldanskiy] I wish to add a couple of words on this. With the aid of verification means what I discussed earlier -- that is, information received from space -- the possibility that conventional weapons might be used to start a war can be subjected to verification just as one started with nuclear weapons can be. Consequently, the possibility of a surprise attack like the one that occurred on 22 June 1941 is presently precluded. Therefore, it is pure speculation to suggest that the Warsaw Pact forces could launch a surprise attack on West Europe under the present universal means of verficiation we now have available.

[Zorin] This speculation is directed at a poorly informed audience. Let us return, however, to the talks now taking place in Geneva and which are the topic of our conversation.

We are now saying that an agreement can be reached there. Not so long ago, however, the very idea of destroying even a fraction of the existing nuclear missile potentials was in the realm of science fiction or some other fiction. Now it is a realistic item on an agenda which diplomats are discussing at the negotiating tables. What has changed? Why is it that today this agreement is viewed as a political reality whereas quite recently this was seen as mere fiction?

[Bessmertnykh] Perhaps, most importantly, it is a consequence of the objective fact that there are simply too many of this type of weapon around. The more we stockpile these weapons, the clearer we see their danger. This undoubtedly is the case. We must keep in mind that there are reasonable people both in our country and in the West. There are wonderful specialists who -- with a pencil in hand, or these days with a computer in hand -- are demonstrating that it is simply no longer possible to continue to exist under the shadows of huge nuclear arsenals. Anything can happen all too quickly. The perfection of weapons has lead to the growth of dangers. I think that this is an objective fact.

Second, the Soviet Union -- which for a long time systematically pursued a solution to these questions -- has recently put forward a number of serious proposals which lead to such an outcome. Why did this take place if not because of the wish to eliminate this threat? It reflects a comprehension of the contemporary world, a new way of thinking that has allowed us to see the world as it really is, without illusions, without aggrandizement or disparagement. It is a complex but interdependent world. Therefore, we arrived at a new concept of security which radically differs from that which existed until now over the past millenia. We are now saying: We do not want the level of U.S. security to be lower than that of the Soviet Union. This is a totally new approach and a new way of thinking, because if they were to have a lower level of security -- or conversely if the Soviet Union was to have a lower level of security -- then a destabilizing situation would occur in which the other side, the one finding itself at a disadvantage, would aspire to restore the balance. And the arms race begins.

Therefore, these new approaches -- new USSR proposals -- which go to the heart of the matter, are opening up such possibilities. Also, there is the obvious fact that the world is simply tired of the confrontations and the dangers with which it has to live. We are feeling an ever-increasing growth in support for the Soviet proposals from all sides -- different parties, countries, movements, states, and political figures. In other words, history itself has included the problem on the agenda and it is to the credit of the Soviet leadership that it captured this mood and understood the necessity of solving this problem and reinforced this trend with specific, practical proposals.

[Zorin] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, would it be correct to say that what you are saying could be interpreted to mean that both sides, including the Soviet Union, have renounced some of their previous positions, have reexamined these positions, made corrections and changes to them, and now approach them differently? Could this be so?

[Bessmertnykh] I think that against the background of a consistent course towards nuclear disarmament, the positions and tactics of political struggle undoubtedly are being perfected. Some things become obsolete, others come to the fore, and possibly some decisions are not correct. Since the Soviet Union is engaged in this search and its diplomacy is actively seeking solutions, it is possible that at times the paths that seem at one time to offer a solution, do not seem to be quite so at some point later.

Although, on the whole, I emphasize, the line we took on this matter has been very consistent. As far as tactical decisions are concerned, then certainly there have been evolutionary changes in these positions. Additionally, there has been that which I already noted: a certain important qualitative evolution in terms of concepts. This has led to our new strategic view of peace and the approaches to the solution of global problems. Therefore, taken as a whole, all this gives us a new stage, so to speak, in the struggle for nuclear disarmament.

I understand from the way you formed the question that perhaps it was a mistake, so to speak, or perhaps this was not quite the right way to do it.

[Zorin] That is quite right.

[Bessmertnykh] You know, in diplomacy, unlike some domestic matters, it is very difficult to assess the consequences of various steps. If, for example, in agriculture we are unhappy about the present state of affairs, we can blame only ourselves or perhaps the heavens and natures. On the other hand, in matters of foreign policies, when we are planning a certain move or line or a political course, we must, in our minds, relate to it to the reactions and counterreactions or cooperation resulting from this line. It is very difficult to correctly assess the interaction of any particular line and the consequent reaction or cooperation from partners on the international arena. More so, since there are very many of them, the added difficulty lies in the fact that the reactions are neither stable nor constant; they also change, depending on domestic, foreign and other conditions. In any case, our line is such that we do not consider that every step taken is correct. Mikhail Sergeyevich said on numerous occasions that historians will possibly find excuses to be critical of some of our decisions. Mistakes can be made by those who seek solutions. The main thing is that we have made no mistake in the central, fundamental course toward nuclear disarmament, on ensuring the security of the Soviet Union through military, political, or diplomatic means. That was the main goal and it determined the path.

[Zorin] Well, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, you spoke about some corrections and changes in our position that have created possibilities for agreement. I think that it would be only fair and objective to say that similar corrections and changes can be seen in Washington's position as well. Let us take for example, the foreign policy concept of Washington's position in 1981 and compare it to the current concepts. The differences, of course, are huge. Changes are taking place and there are more sensible approaches on a number of questions in the U.S. positions and the reasons for these are several. Many could be named, but I wish to briefly discuss two main reasons. One of the reasons in the changes in Washington's line is to be found in the fact that Reagan's presidency is coming to an end. He only has 1 and 1/2 years remaining. If this is viewed from U.S. reality, then there is even significantly less time, because that last year of any presidency -- when the struggle for the next presidency is unfolding -- is a year when serious and far-reaching steps in the area of foreign policy are usually not taken by Washington.

Therefore, the President has very little time left, whereas the balance of the current administration is not favorable either in domestic matters or, particularly, in foreign policy matters. This could, however unpleasant this would be for the President who would like to leave something positive behind -- and an important agreement with the Soviet Union in the area of disarmament would certainly be that and would certainly be an asset -- prove to be a dead weight to the present Republican ruling party at the elections in the fall next year. That is why there is a desire to reach or achieve something.

The second reason is of an economic nature. The United States now feels the heavy burden of the arms race. Although there is no crisis in the American economy, there are certain related factors that must be taken into consideration. These include a steep decline in the position of the United States on the world market and the fact that the United States is being pressured both by Japan and West Europe. Leading specialists indicate both are directly connected with the burden of the arms race and military expenditures. Additionally, influential monopolies, which are not Pentagon contractors, are acting on the basis of more sensible assessments, and demand more reasonable approaches from Washington. All this is particularly being reflected in the position toward the problems under discussion in Geneva.

In connection with the problems we are discussing, I would like to put a question to you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich: Let us hope, after all, that it will be possible to reach an agreement in Geneva. How will events develop and what will happen, however, if an agreement is not signed -- particularly on medium-range missiles -- in the coming months or in the near future?

[Bessmertnykh] We, of course, cannot exclude such a scenario, although we are now enjoying a solely favorable moment, when the interests of the Soviet Union, the United States, and West Europe coincide at the same time and in the same point. If we miss this opportunity, we will leave this point, like extensions of parallel lines, and go off into the distance. It will be necesary to look again for a moment in history when concluding an agreement will be both needed and possible.

The solution of the issue of medium-range missiles, as we have said, is the most likely one to achieve promising results. The specific character of the moment is the fact that many shades of U.S. political thought are pointed in this direction; it seems that the President is inclined toward this, too. So, there are very many factors pointing to the possibility of such an agreement. This, however, may not happen. The agreement may remain out of reach, because, in general, a trend not to enter agreements of this kind has been prevalent in Washington, even when there were practicable possibilities in this respect.

What will happen, however, if this occurs? Well, there will be no agreement. Yes, one of the chances to raise our relations with the United States to higher levels will be missed, but the struggle will not stop at that. We will continue the search for agreement; we will search for new agreements...

[Zorin, interrupting] I want us to answer now some questions asked by our television viewers in their letters, in particular two urgent questions. Here is one of them: Tremendous expenses and enormous efforts were spent to create the military nuclear potentials. Does regret about the money and efforts spent not hinder the process of nuclear disarmament? This pertains to the sphere of psychology, but psychology plays a great role in politics, indeed.

[Bessmertnykh] Well, this is not a simple question. But I think in order to answer it we should ask ourselves an additional question: What was this money spent for, these millions, and billions? It was spent to strengthen the defensive ability and security of the Soviet Union. The same thing relates, apparently, to other countries, but let us speak about ourselves, about our own side. This is the first thing. The expenses undertaken to strengthen our security undoubtedly have played and are still playing a role. A question arises: If we start disarming, are we not going to feel sorry for these missiles and excellent military systems that have been created? Well, if on the other hand we do not do it, then in addition to the sum of N billions spent up to this date, we shall continue to spend N plus 1 billion, and, in this way, we shall not gain anything economically.

The reduction in missiles we are discussing -- so far we have been speaking only about missiles, but there are many other weapons, including strategic ones, which we have not touched upon, in particular in Europe -- then, naturally, we shall not be undertaking these expenses, and they will be allocated to other needs.

I think the matter here lies in the fact that one should not approach security problems commercially, although our country undoubtedly is experiencing a restructuring and every ruble, as they say, must be accounted for. A ruble invested in defense sensibly and rationally, however, guarantees this restructuring by the conditions created by these means -- by the favorable international situation. Diplomacy and defense act hand in hand in this situation.

[Zorin] Vitaliy Iosifovich, there is a related question in the letters: Is it possible to use nuclear warheads for peaceful needs when the missiles are destroyed; is it possible to avoid wasting them?

[Goldanskiy] Unquestionably, yes. Now we are directly starting scientific discussions on this topic, in particular with our U.S. colleagues. Our delegation was in Washington recently and this question was among those topics discussed. Well, if we just have a look at the quantities of the energy accumulated in the form of nuclear weapons of all kinds, one could say that it would be sufficient to supply all reactors of all nuclear power stations in the world for 1, or 2, or 3 years. The question is how to do it practically.

I will not dwell on the problem of how to dismantle warheads -- this procedure is a separate topic for discussion. Let us suppose that we have done this and extracted these explosive nuclear warheads. There are several possibilities that can also be discussed separately. There is one possibility in which the charges of weapons-grade uranium 235 or plutonium are used to enrich natural uranium or depleted uranium, in order to use it as a nuclear fuel for existing nuclear reactors. This is the simplest and the most rapidly implementable way. There is another version, which was considered recently by French scientists. This concerns creating new types of reactors that work on molten salts. By including these molten salts, or thorium fluorides, in the energy cycle, thorium can be used together with uranium. This is of special interest in particular to some Third World countries, for example, it can be interesting for India and Brazil. This project is, undoubtedly, also worth consideration, but it is a relatively longer-term one; and it requires the creation of new reactors. In any case, it can be simply said that in this case it is undoubtedly possible to beat swords into plowshares, and it is within the abilities of our country's scientists, and scientists of other countries.

[Zorin] Thank you; this is very interesting. It is even more so for the reason that this question is either not discussed or discussed very little. There is another question in the letters of our television viewers that I want to address to you, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. Suppose an agreement on medium-range missiles is signed in Geneva; let us hope that will happen. Is it possible that the story of the SALT II treaty will be repeated; that is, that it will be signed, but later the U.S. Senate will not ratify it?

[Bessmertnykh] That is also possible. I think that one cannot rule this out either. Unfortunately, the United States has shown itself to be not a very reliable partner. Treaties and agreements have been concluded several times between our countries, but the United States either has not ratified them, or has not carried them out. It is a problem. We should proceed from the fact that the United States, as a state, must guarantee the implementation and ratification of concluded agreements.

We cannot accept as justification any reference to their internal political struggle, to the fact that Democrats do not like the things done by Republicans and vice versa, or liberals do not like the things done by conservatives, and so on. We deal with the United States, and with the administration which is in power at the moment; and we base our calculations on it guaranteeing its international agreements. This is the way it is and always was supposed to be done.

[Zorin] I do not know whether you will agree with me or not. I wish to add a consideration and ask your opinion. The distribution of forces in the Senate -- the real distribution of forces -- is now somewhat different from the one that existed at the time ratification of SALT II was discussed; and the frame of mind of the voters, which must be taken into consideration by senators on the eve of national elections, is such that the analogy with the situation that existed at the moment the ratification of the SALT II treaty was discussed, is not quite right.

[Bessmertnykh] You are quite right. The historical moments are absolutely different, but there is a fact that makes one take notice. We know examples of the Senate adopting negative decisions, or not making any decision, in connection with events which bore no relation to the treaty whatsoever. Those who opposed the treaties and agreements sometimes managed to change the frame of mind of the Senate and of public opinion.

[Zorin] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, I know that quite recently you visited Washington and met and held talks with officials of the administration. What is your impression? Is the administration now talking with one voice, particularly on questions that we are discussing today, or are there serious differences in Washington? Is there a struggle, a clash of opinions that can particularly influence the Geneva talks?

[Bessmertnykh] During my talks in Washington, the administration naturally spoke to me through the voice of Shultz and his assistants; it was with them that I met. The U.S. Administration is particularly averse to the topic of dissension in its ranks as far as various foreign policy questions are concerned, although this topic is constantly being discussed by the U.S. and world press.

We have facts confirming that the administration has difficulty in reaching decisions on many issues, particularly those relating to the sphere of Soviet-U.S. relations, because there is such an obvious difference in opinions there. For understandable reasons I will not categorize the administration figures -- that is, who stands on the black or white squares -- in this regard. However, nobody disputes the fact that not everything there is smooth.

However, I would like to stress one detail: We are not formulating our policy in relation to the United States on the basis of these differences. It would be foolish if we tried to structure our diplomatic approaches to the solution of various questions on the basis of the existence of these differences or, as the Americans say, tried to exploit them. Now we know about the existence of these differences and naturally we watch them. Our policy towards the United States, however, is built on more principled and reliable grounds than the vacillating views and opinions that exist in Washington. This, as a matter of fact, is the case during the election campaign period and during the elections themselves. There is a lot of talk that we can wager on one side or the other, but we have never done this, since this would be simply politically senseless and foolish. Soviet policy is not made in this way.

[Zorin] Thank you. To conclude our discussion today, I would like to ask both of you a question.

The following concept has recently become widespread in the West -- supposedly the Soviet idea on creating a nuclear free world by the year 2000 is a wonderful, attractive, and noble idea but that it is a utopian idea. That is, it is impossible to achieve this. Much is being said and written about this. Our television viewers may remember that not so long ago here in our Studio 9, British Minister Timothy Renton expounded on this kind of concept. Vitaliy Iosifovich, as a scientist and physicist, what can you say about this?

[Goldanskiy] Yes, indeed, Timothy Renton said that it is impossible to turn back the discovery of the wheel. This is not the issue, however; we are talking not about rejecting the discovery of the wheel, but about how that discovery will be used. A nuclear-free world is not a world without nuclear energy, it is a world without nuclear weapons. I recall from my childhood years the Disarmament Committee of the League of Nations, and this was a very clear example at the time of the utopian nature and uselessness of good intentions. Now what has changed? Aleksandr Aleksandrovich has already said something about this. Why is this no longer utopian, this first practical step toward disarmament in the entire history of mankind and the subsequent -- as we hope -- chain reaction?

What has changed is the fact that the scientific and technical revolution of the second half of the 20th century has occurred. For the first time it has, on the one hand, placed before mankind the real question of to be or not to be, and, at the same time, it has created real -- and I stress this, too -- opportunities for the strictest mutual verification and inspection. Now this is a prerequisite for disarmament.

Valentin Sergeyevich, at the beginning you recalled the poetry of Yesenin. In connection with this, regarding the scientific and technical revolution, I would like to recall what Mayakovskiy once said about revolution. He said: Curse you thrice, the easy life; and glorify thrice my blessed burden [tebe obyvatelskoye, bud trizhdy proklyato, i moe (?poedogo) trizhdy slavsya blagoslovennoye]. Now I would like to stress that science, when utilized correctly, is the greatest blessing of mankind, although this is sometimes forgotten today.

[Zorin] What about the political point of view, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich?

[Bessmertnykh] I think we are often faced with a situation where a thought or idea ahead of the current level of consciousness is declared utopian. I feel that there are those who think that way deliberately; some intentionally dress our ideas and plans in utopian clothes. The fact of the matter is that to check whether an idea is utopian or not, practical steps in realizing it must be undertaken. If the plan proposed by the Soviet Union is practicable -- if it is possible for the proposed measure to be realized -- then certainly this is not utopian.

What was proposed on 15 January 1986, namely the plan for nuclear disarmament, only sounds utopian because we have not as yet become accustomed to the possibility of its realization. We are getting used to it, however. Those steps that the Soviet Union is proposing in the area of medium-range missiles, in strategic offensive arms, and in the area of solving space problems, are affirming the reality of achieving this main goal.

We are not utopians. We are realists. Our policies are built precisely on this basis. I think that in time this truth will be realized in terms of agreements and treaties, and those who are present here tonight will witness their signing.

that what both of you spoke about bears witness to a conflict between
thinking -- formed over the centuries -- toward which the present level
pment is pushing us, toward a new way of thinking. The conflict is
conclusion, the following example can be used: Only recently it was
e idea of destroying a part of the nuclear arsenal was impossible.
the agenda and on the negotiating table at the Geneva talks. The Soviet
cialist countries are now demonstrating samples of the new thinking --
level of the reality of our times.

at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in
olution of socialist countries to rid mankind of the threat of nuclear
once again reaffirmed. This is not just another document; it is an
political trend which is continually increasing its influence on the
the political process in the contemporary world.

where we will end our discussion today and thank our television viewers
tion. Thank you very much for participating in our talk, and until we
in Studio 9, thank you.

O ADDRESSES BRAZZAVILLE SYMPOSIUM

TASS in English 1725 GMT 28 May 87

ko Addresses Symposium in Brazzaville" -- TASS headline]

May 28 TASS [dateline as received] -- There is unanimity among the
community as a whole on the issue of the need for eliminating the
enclave in South Africa, destroying the apartheid regime in South
ding Namibia, said corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences
o, who leads the Soviet delegation at the current international literary
ters Condemning Apartheid".

that even the limited sanctions, which were introduced by the West last
e tangible fruit, the head of the Soviet delegation said. Yet in order
racist regime surrender, it is necessary to lend the sanctions on
and mandatory character. Unfortunately, certain circles in the USA and
rn countries continue patronising the Pretoria regime and refuse to apply

yko noted that it is precisely in southern Africa that imperialism is
ve battle to the whole free Africa to throw back the process of national
launch a counter-offensive in order to force neocolonialist rule on the
frican region. It is for the sake of achieving that aim that the West is
ive military aid to the terrorist gangs. By arming the bandits of UNITA
n for the Total Independence of Angola] and MNR [Mozambique National
shington explicitly says whose side it takes in the conflict in southern

of global problems requires decisions adequate to them in their scale,
holar stressed in conclusion. It takes political will and courage to end
in international relations, which emerged as a result of militaristic
itting of the idea that one people is allowed to oppress other peoples,
yko stresses.

REAGAN LAUDS MARSHALL PLAN, WILL PUSH WEST ON TRADE

LD021303 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

President Ronald Reagan of the United States made a speech on Monday, extolling the Marshall Plan.

The head of the U.S. Administration described the Marshall Plan as an act of generosity on the part of the USA with a view to helping Western Europe to recover following the end of the Second World War, although it is well known that the United States earned much more from the aid than it spent money and, besides, has subordinated the countries of Western Europe to the interests of U.S. foreign and economic policies for a long time and securely.

The bloc of NATO, in which the USA has decisive say up to this date, was born of the Marshall Plan in the political and military field. In the economic field, as Reagan himself emphasized, there was established an atmosphere in which the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund could function.

As is known, the United States holds a dominant position in those organizations which pump huge profits out of the developing countries, and not only out of them.

The developing countries already owe more than 1,000,000 million dollars to the United States and to other industrial and financial kingpins of the Western world while their economies, as Reagan admitted, "are not progressing".

The U.S. President also mentioned the fortieth anniversary of the Truman doctrine which formalized the U.S expansionist, aggressive foreign policy for the entire post-war period, the policy aimed at interfering in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

The praises of the doctrine by the head of the U.S. administration are no wonder, since nowadays, too, the United States make considerable efforts to pursue a similar policy turned into the doctrine of "neo-globalism".

The trend of the doctrine is evidenced by the undeclared wars which the United States conducts against Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, and Angola.

At the same time the President's assurances about U.S. friendly sentiments towards West European countries have obviously sounded tough demands addressed to them, such demands as, in particular, that they should open their markets more widely for U.S. commodities and capital. [sentence as received]

Reagan overtly made it clear that he will make such demands at the upcoming seven-nation economic summit in Italy.

It is clear from the speech that when in Venice he intends to demand that the USA's NATO allies and Japan join the U.S. policy of military expansionism and armed ventures in the Persian Gulf.

The President also touched, in general outline, upon the issue of eliminating nuclear arms in Europe, voicing hope that the Soviet Union and the United States are "on the edge of an historic reduction of the number of nuclear weapons threatening mankind."

REAGAN AIDS CAMPAIGN SEEN FOR 'POLITICAL ENDS'

LD022057 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Berezhkov writes:

Is it against Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome epidemic or against people suffering from this disease that a battle is waged in the United States? One gets the impression that the U.S. Administration intends to use the campaign for combatting AIDS to political ends, to gain political capital on this in the competition for the place in the White House.

This conclusion is suggested by President Reagan's recent speech for the American Foundation for AIDS Research. The programme for combatting the disease he advanced has little in common with medical matters. It calls for wider testing of persons to establish those infected with the virus. Stating that the USA does not have means for combatting the disease, the President suggested testing of federal prisoners, patients in hospitals, persons seeking to immigrate to the U.S.

Besides that, Reagan suggested testing of marriage license applicants for AIDS. The programme evoked indignation of those present.

The same negative reaction was evoked by speech of U.S. Vice President George Bush who tried to assert the stand of the U.S. Administration when addressing the Third International Conference on AIDS in Washington. More than 5,000 medics from 50 countries gathered for the forum. Booing the vice president, the delegates to the forum thus expressed their attitude to the striving of the U.S. Administration to carry the question of combatting AIDS to a political plane.

President Reagan is increasingly criticized. Specialists accuse Reagan of incompetence and insist that testing be voluntary. Head of the San Francisco Centre for AIDS Research Paul Volberding accused the White House of an attempt to turn a medical problem into a political game, ignoring the decison of the vital matters themselves.

The growing opposition to the administration's policy with regards to combatting AIDS was shown by the demonstrations that took place in the recent days outside the White House and the building where the international conference on AIDS is held. The demonstrators expressed strong protests against the intention of the U.S. authorities to turn the battle against the disease into the battle against those who became suspect of having the disease, and to use that battle for political aims.

YAKOVLEV RECEIVES USIA DIRECTOR WICK IN MOSCOW

LD021545 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 2 TASS -- Aleksandr Yakovlev, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received Charles Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

They discussed issues of scientific, cultural and information exchanges between the government institutions in the Soviet Union and the United States.

U.S. MOVES TO COUNTER 'DAY AFTER' MESSAGE CITED

OW291347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0905 GMT 29 May 87

[Talk by writer Genrikh Borovik, chairman of the Soviet Defense of Peace Committee, on the U.S. film "The Day After," prior to its screening on Soviet television; recorded]

[Text] Hello comrades. The fate of the television film we are about to show you was unusual. It was created in America, and the television premiere on ABC, one of the leading television companies, took place in November 1983. It attracted an unprecedented audience of 120 million people, almost the entire adult population of the country.

However, as early as 18 months before the premiere, when the film was still being shot, completed sections of the film, recorded illegally on video tape, were shown by numerous antiwar groups. It had a stunning effect on Americans. It confirmed the ideas of some that nuclear war meant the end of mankind, and that, as a minimum, a freeze on nuclear arms had to be achieved as quickly as possible. Others were alarmed because it undermined the comfortable foundation on which the entire logic of the arms race was built. Some were concerned, because it forced them to think about issues which had appeared so remote.

The Pentagon demanded changes and clarifications, and achieved them. In the first version of the film, it was unclear who began the nuclear conflict you are about to see on the screeen. The last version of the film depicted our country, the Soviet Union, as the cause of the apocalypse.

The film was made in a fairly simple way, using specific and visual contrasts -- the peaceful life in the small American town of Lawrence, idyllic, placid, and without any problems, and a senseless and horrifying apocalypse, which suddenly materializes. The film was aimed at a mass American audience, with its specific way of thinking, and with its very simple and specific perceptions of culture. Although it is hardly possible to apply the word culture here in its loftier meaning, if we have the artistic level of the film in mind, the civic fervor of this film and its appeal against war, and the intensity of this appeal undoubtedly have the highest and most noble virtue.

The task of the film, as I understand it, lay in proving to Americans, first and foremost to Americans, that nuclear war was senseless, and that there could be no winners in such a war. Here, we should recall the situation and the time when this television film appeared. At the beginning of the eighties, the White House openly maintained, and the President, and particularly the secretary of defense, spoke about the possibility of carrying out a demonstrative, or a forestalling, nuclear strike, about the possiblity of waging a limited nuclear war somewhere in the European theater of military activities, and about the possibility of victory in a nuclear war, if your first strike weapons were more modern and your defenses stronger than your opponents'.

This was government credo. I even heard a government official, appearing in a television debate on the possibility of victory in a nuclear war, arguing his point by referring to us, the Soviet Union, strange as it may seem, during World War II.

Yes, he said, in the case of a nuclear conflict, several hundred million people would perish, including several tens of millions of people in the United States. If, at the same time, the Soviet Union were destroyed, that communist disease, he continued, then these losses would be justified. Take Russia, he said. During World War II it lost 20 million people, and what of it? He used the words what of it. Now they live better than before the war and their population has doubled.

That is the argument. We can sacrifice half of mankind, but afterwards we can live for gratification's sake without any problems. It was in this situation that the film "The Day After" was made. More precisely, at first it became known that this kind of film was being made, that it was created, and that it might have destructive consequences for the administration's position, if people demanded a freeze on nuclear arms, as a minimum. I am citing the words pronounced at the time by Edelmann, the director of the Arms Control Agency. It is true that he did add that, possibly, the film would yield positive results, if people understood that President Reagan was doing everything possible to avoid a nuclear conflict.

However, if this was the argument, a question arose: How about the preventive strike? What about the demonstrative strike? What about the limited nuclear war in the European theater of military activities? What about the cannabalistic idea of destroying half the world and then living well on its bones; any problems?

So, a change was necessary. Of course it was not so much under the influence of this film as under the influence of the coming elections in 1984, when it was necessary to represent the President as a peacemaker. But the film, and public opinion around it also had their influence. It was then that words were heard for the first time coming from the White House about the impossibility of winning a nuclear war, about the inadmissibility of a limited war, and so on and so forth. Moreover, they began to maintain that: Come now, we never thought about victory in this way; it was Moscow that claimed this; it is their idea, their credo, and their principle. In a word, Washington was once again engaged in a clumsy and transparent effort to trick public opinion.

But, the fact that the White House was forced to change its position, even if only in words, was already a success for the antiwar movement in the United States, and of the film "The Day After" as one of its important component parts.

Of course, today we are not showing it to you in order to convince you that peace is good and war bad -- even the Americans need no convincing on this score, although they are not familiar with the horrors of war -- and not in order to convince you of the correctness of the position that victory in a nuclear war is impossible, and that universal nuclear disarmament is needed, as proposed by the Soviet Union. I think this film is interesting to us primarily as a document of American history, a document of the struggle of American public opinion, and as a document showing just how much power is concentrated in the hands of a citizen artist. That is on the one hand. On the other are the forces opposing this in the United States. After all, all the changes in position have occured in words only. Of course, words which have been reinforced by high-level signatures in Geneva, for instance. However, on the American side, it has been only words.

Of course, the American mass media did everything to use the rather vague accusation -- but nevertheless an accusation addressed to us -- that we, the Soviet Union, began the nuclear conflict depicted in the film; that, not the United States, but the Soviet Union, was at fault. They did this. But this was not satisfactory either.

As a result, the ABC Television Company fell out of grace and in some strange way, in quotation marks, it found itself in the hands of new proprietors, among whom, by the way, was William Casey, the former director of the CIA. The company was forced to seek forgiveness for the film you are about to see, to pay for it by creating an absolutely and directly anti-Soviet propaganda series called "Amerika," in which the fate of the United States 10 years after it was occupied by Soviet troops under the UN flag, is described.

Now, this came later, it took place quite recently, and you are well aware of this, our press wrote a lot about it, but, at that time in November 1983, the film you are about to see had a great influence on Americans by forcing them for the first time, and in great numbers, to ponder whether it was worth setting hopes on victory in a nuclear war, whether it was worth supporting a nuclear arms race. What you and I will see today is a piece of history, including a piece of the history of the struggle for peace. [the film "The Day After," with Russian narration over the original soundtrack, is then shown]

U.S. JURISTS, SCIENTISTS BEGIN MOSCOW MEETING

LD251347 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1131 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Moscow, 25 May (TASS) -- The participants in the fifth meeting of Soviet and U.S. jurists and scientists, which opened in Moscow today, focused their attention on the legal and technical aspects of resolving the most acute problem of the present, ending the nuclear arms race. Among them one eminent specialist on nuclear arms control, who were present at the genesis of the SALT-I and SALT -II treaties. The meeting is taking place within the framework of cooperation between the two public organizations, the Association of Soviet Jurists of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, and the Union of American Jurists for Nuclear Arms Control. Its participants have as their aim to assist the interstate talks in the search for mutually acceptable solutions in the sphere of averting the nuclear threat.

U.S. COAST GUARD SAVES LIFE OF SHIP'S CREW MEMBER

LD012201 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] San Francisco June 2 TASS -- Prompt actions of the U.S. Coastal Guard have helped to save the life of a crew member of a Soviet vessel, the UPI news agency reports from Anchorage, Alaska. The Grigoriy Aleksandrov dry-cargo ship sailing close to one of the islands of the Aleutian archipelago transmitted a radio message saying that Valentina Prudnikova, 29, a crew member, was seriously ill and an urgent surgical operation was needed. Upon receiving the message a rescue team came to the ship in an inflatable boat from the Attu island, transported Prudnikova to the ground and sent her by plane to an Anchorage hospital. She was operated on in time. Now her life is out of danger.

CEREMONY FOR USSR TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM MONGOLIA

LD311108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 31 May 87

[Text] Choybalsan — A ceremony took place here today to bid farewell to the latest group of Soviet troops who are returning home following their temporary stay on Mongolian territory. Their withdrawal is being carried out in accordance with a Soviet leadership decision, and by agreement with the Mongolian Government.

The farewell developed into a demonstration of fraternity by the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

PRESIDIUM CABLES HIROHITO ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD012317 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS — The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has sent a telegram to Emperor Hirohito of Japan on the occasion of a national holiday and conveying to him congratulations and wishes of good health and wishes of well being and prosperity to the people of Japan. In his reply telegram the Japanese emperor expressed gratitude for the warm congratulations and on his part conveyed good wishes to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

NAKASONE'S GULF STANCE 'AROUSES MISGIVINGS'

LD310126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 May 87

[Text] In cables from Tokyo, Western news agencies are drawing attention to the statement by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone that his government will study the possibility of cooperating with the United States in ensuring the freedom of ships in the Persian Gulf, if, he said, Washington requests this. Here is a Moscow Radio commentary by Boris Andrianov:

[Andrianov] The impression has been given that official Tokyo has not yet decided on anything; but is only getting ready to think about whether Japan should participate in U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf. Nakasone says he will think about it when the Washington administration asks him about it. Judging from all this, Yasuhiro Nakasone intended to make a deceptive statement about this situation. The head of the Japanese Government made his statement replying to correspondents' questions in connection with reports that the White House is reckoning on the cooperation of Japan in U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf. In these words of the Reagan administration one can feel an unconcealed certainty that Nakasone is already ready to link up his unsinkable aircraft carrier with the activity of the U.S. squadron on the Middle Eastern shores.

The prime minister of Japan did not specify in what way Tokyo proposes to make its step. Incidentally, it is clear why he must consider that the Japanese Constitution and other legislative acts of the country forbid directing armed forces beyond the limit of the Japanese archipelago. Nevertheless Nakasone's statement has aroused serious misgivings in public circles throughout the world of the possibility of drawing Japan into a military conflict in the Persian Gulf. Grounds for such unease are fully realistic. Japan has already decided to implement its military control [kontrol] beyond its naval communications and air space in the Pacific Ocean to a distance of 1,000 miles from its own shores.

The independent military role the Pentagon has given to the Country of the Rising Sun in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region has found a vivid reflection in this. To put it mildly all of official Washington's attempts to present the U.S.-Japanese military alliance as some kind of stabilizing factor in this region of our planet appear unconvincing. Such cooperation, if one may say so, will not look the best in the Persian Gulf zone either, where the United States is persistently attempting to build up a military presence. This is aggravating the situation in this hot bed where, even without this, tension is growing.

Taking into account this situation, the Political Consultative Committee Conference of the Warsaw Pact member states which closed yesterday in Berlin stressed in its communique that the interests of international peace would be served by the halting of the Iran-Iraq conflict as soon as possible and the resolution of controversial problems by talks, taking into account the legitimate interests of both states on the basis of generally acceptable norms of international law and order.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE RELIGIOUS LEADER

PM291039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Talk in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today prominent Japanese public figure Daisaku Ikeda, honorary president of the mass religious organization Soka Gakkai who has arrived in Moscow to open an exhibition called "Nuclear Weapons Are a Threat to the World", which has been organized on his initiative.

Ryzhkov warmly greeted Ikeda and said the Japanese public figure's humane activities as a vigorous campaigner for nuclear disarmament, peace and cooperation among nations had won him profound recognition and respect.

Ryzhkov conveyed to Ikeda greetings and good wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Ikeda expressed gratitude for the cordial welcome and attention accorded him in the Soviet Union. He spoke highly of Soviet peace initiatives responding to the need to change the attitude to the problem of war and peace and declared that these proposals deserved the strongest backing.

He favored making progress in coping with the paramount challenge of the times: abolishing nuclear weapons and saving humanity from nuclear conflagration.

Ryzhkov said the Japanese people's suffering and losses connected with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki should not be committed to oblivion. For nuclear catastrophe to be averted, it was imperative to affirm a new mode of thinking in dealing with international problems and build international relations on the principles of mutual respect and equality, he said. He added that the concept for international security suggested by the Soviet leadership was based on those principles and linked organically with its home policy and the restructuring drive.

The meeting paid special attention to the issues of consolidating good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Japan, activating political dialogue and developing cooperation in economic, scientific, technological, cultural and humanitarian fields.

Reaffirming the Soviet Union's policy of principle aimed at strengthening good-neighborly relations with Japan, Ryzhkov stressed the need for relevant Japanese efforts towards this goal.

The opinion was expressed that a fuller use of available opportunities for bilateral cooperation will definitely meet the interests of the two countries and the cause of stronger peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and throughout the world. Stress was made on the important role public circles have to play in improving the mutual understanding between the people of the two countries.

Taking part in the talks were V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Presidium; I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and on the Japanese side -- H. Yamazaki and T. Suzuki, vice presidents of the Soka Gakkai Society.

RYZHKOV NOTES PREPARATION FOR 1988 OLYMPICS

OW270017 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 27 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 26 KYODO -- Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov told Japanese religious leader Daisaku Ikeda Tuesday the Soviet Union supports North Korea's hosting of some of the sports events in the 1988 Olympic Games scheduled for Seoul.

In a meeting with Ikeda, leader of Japan's largest Buddhist organization, Soka Gakkai, Ryzhkov said Moscow is making preparations to send athletes to the 1988 games.

If North Korea hosts some events and South Korea others, this may lead to a normalization of relations on the Korean Peninsula, Soka Gakkai officials quoted Ryzhkov as saying.

No agreement has been reached between North and South Korea over an International Olympic Committee proposal that the North host four sports events in the north.

Some communist countries, citing North Korea's proposal to cohost the Olympics, are expected to boycott the Seoul Olympics scheduled for September 17-October 2, 1988, unless an accord is reached.

Ryzhkov told Ikeda that Japan and the Soviet Union should develop bilateral ties regardless of their territorial dispute.

Japan and the Soviet Union can cooperate to promote a major development project for Siberia, the Soka Gakkai officials quoted the premier as saying.

Japan has long demanded that the Soviet Union should return four tiny islands just off the main island of Hokkaido which it occupied in the closing day of World War II.

Ikeda, honorary chairman of the Soka Gakkai, is here to attend a two-week antinuclear exhibition which opened in Moscow Monday. The Soka Gakkai is one of the supporters of the exhibition.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF SRV'S NGUYEN VAN LINH

Commentary on Cooperation

OW211003 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 19 May 87

[Station observer's commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people are very interested in Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. The talks between Comrade Gorbachev and the Vietnamese leader on 18 May revealed their profound satisfation with the vivid development of relations between the two parties and countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism mentioned in the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. Our station observer writes:

All Soviet Communists and people are well aware that fraternal Vietnam is going through a period of heightened responsibilities. Despite the different levels of socioeconomic development of our two countries, we are resolving common problems of reorganization and renovation. Our two countries share a common storehouse of experiences. Economic cooperation between our countries, which dates back less than 32 years, is characterized at present by reorganization and renovation.

At its recent meeting, the Political Bureau of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee stressed that in all stages of socioeconomic development in Vietnam this cooperation has constantly been a solid foundation for Vietnam's victories and achievements. As a rule, the current form and content of economic cooperation between our two countries must help to carry out the wide-ranging tasks borne by our two peoples.

Currently, cooperation between our two countries' departments and ministries is not sufficient. It must develop in depth and involve all enterprise of the same sector. It is not enough to support the building of private enterprises. The present issue is to build new industries in Vietnam. Nor is it enough just to put certain enterprises into production; it to put certain enterprises into production; it to put certain enterprises into production; it is necessary to make them operate at maximum capacity and to provide the most effective contribution to resolving immediate problems. All this was mentioned at the forum of the Sixth CPV Congress, at the special meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, and at the regular meeting of our two countries' intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation. Millions of people in our two countries are working on this. The correctness of this direction has been affirmed by the accomplishments of international collectives serving at construction sites and by joint enterprises in the emulation movement to score worthy achievements in honor of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Of course, many difficult problems remain, as discussed during the recent Moscow visit of the Hanoi municipal party committee delegation. The Soviet people are convinced that the talks between Comrades Gorbachev and Nguyen Van Linh on cooperation issues will help increase the effectiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

Hanoi on 20 May Activities

BK211045 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 87

[Text] On the morning of 20 May, at the Soviet Union's House of Friendship With Other Nations, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, met with active members of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society.

Welcoming Comrade Nguyen Van Linh at the House of Friendship were Comrades Biryukova, secretary of the party Central Committee; Tereshkova, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Kachin, member of the party Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to our country; Smirnovskiy, deputy chief of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations [as heard] Department; and Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society Central Committee.

On behalf of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, Comrade Titov heartily welcomed the comrade general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and expressed the intimate sentiments and fraternal friendship felt by the Soviet people in general and members of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society in particular toward the fraternal Vietnamese people.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh highly appreciated the activities of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, which has made important contributions to strengthening Vietnamese-Soviet fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation. He expressed gratitude toward the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their great, highly effective assistance and support full of the lofty spirit of socialist internationalism.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh expressed the hope that in the spirit of renovation, the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society and its Vietnamese counterpart will further enhance the effectiveness of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in every locality and grass-roots unit.

Also on the morning of 20 May, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh visited the exhibition of Soviet national economic achievements. Accompanying him, on the Soviet side, were Comrades Biryukova, Kachin, and Smirnovskiy. Comrades Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and (Savyev), director general of the exhibition, briefed the comrade general secretary about the exhibition's diverse attractions and guided him on a tour of the pavillion of consumer goods kand public services, which depicted 1 year's implementation of the integrated program for the production of consumer goods and public services and reflected the light industry sector's efforts to better meet the people's ever-increasing demands in support of the process of reforms.

On the same morning, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh visited our country's embassy in the Soviet Union. He was warmly welcomed by the embassy cadres. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh inquired after their living and working conditions. Talking to the embassy cadres, he praised their past efforts and achievements. He urged that in the qualitatively new step of development of Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation, the embassy cadres must renovate their thinking and workstyle to make cooperation with the Soviet Union most effective and strive to study and learn from the Soiviet experience.

The comrade general secretary urged the embassy cadres to display an attitude of socialist cooperation, protect and assist one another, uphold revolutionary ethics and qualities, and preserve the prestige and honor of our party and state in the international arena.

On behalf of all the embassy's cadres and personnel, Ambassador Nguyen Manh Cam pledged with Comrade Nguyen Van Linh to strive to carry out his instructions and fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party and state so as to be worthy of the responsibility and honor of Vietnamese party members and cadres on overseas assignment and to contribute to the process of renovation and the three major economic programs now under way at home. He wished the comrade general secretary good health to join with the party Central Committee in leading the entire party and people in carrying out the country's current revolutionary tasks successfully.

On the afternoon of 20 May, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage visited the Paris Commune Shoe Factory in Moscow where they attended a Soviet-Vietnamese friendship meeting.

Accompanying Comrade Nguyen Van Linh in his visit to the factory and attending the meeting on the Soviet side were Comrades Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee; Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Klyuyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of light industry; Kachin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; Smirnovskiy, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department; and Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society Central Committee. Comrade (Nikitin), director general of the Association of footwear factories, of which the Paris Commune Shoe Factory is the main plant, gave a briefing on the growth of the factory and kguided kthe comrade general secretary on a tour of a number of workshops at the factory.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh solicitously enquired about the living and working conditions of workers of both sexes and about changes in the factory in the current restructuring.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade (Nikitin) warmly welcomed Comrade Nguyen Van Linh's official friendship visit to the Soviet Union. He expressed the heart-felt sentiments and close friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. He affirmed the Soviet people's determination to constantly strengthen and consolidate the friendship between the two nations and to qualitatively upgrade the bilateral cooperation to a new level. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh delivered a speech at the meeting.

Also on the afternoon of 20 May, at the conference hall of Moscow University, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh received the representatives of Vietnam on public assignment duties and those working or studying in the Soviet Union. Representatives of our embassy cadres, various Vietnamese representational bodies, students, researchers, on-the-job trainees, and workers gave the comrade general secretary a warm welcome.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh solicitously enquired about their living, working, and studying conditions. The comrade hailed and cited their efforts and achievements on public assignments and in study, scientific and technical research, and work, saying that this is a contribution to our people's revolutionary cause and developing the unity and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Touching on the fine results of his particularly important current visit, the comrade pointed out that these results will have a great impact on implementation of the Sixth CPV Congress resolution and will constitute a new source of encouragement for our people.

The comrade urged them to be thoroughly aware of the renovative spirit in Vietnamese-Soviet cooperative relations if they are to carry out their official duties and learn, study, and work more satisfactorily and effectively and in a way more useful to the country.

Turning to the country's socioeconomic situation, the comrade emphasized: The overriding substance of the Sixth CPV Congress is to achieve all-round renovation to realize the essential targets laid down in the three major economic programs. The resolution of the CPV Central Committee's second plenum shows a very important step of renovation in terms of the economic management mechanism. What is decisive now is that our entire party and people be of the same mind and will in trying to work better toward renovating their way of thinking, work methods, and the organizational structure of cadres.

The comrade said: Despite numerous difficulties still facing the country, in the light of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress, our entire party and people will step-by-step steer the socioeconomic situation toward stabilization and in a good direction.

The comrade general secretary urged them to clearly realize the situation and their tasks, improve their sense of responsibility toward the country and the people, and be worthy of their heroic fatherland, saying that wherever they are and whatever their positions they must work and study satisfactorily; lead a healthy life; contribute to strengthening friendship and solidarity with the Soviet people; always uphold revolutionary ethics and qualities; and do nothing detrimental to the prestige and honor of our fatherland, people, and party. He recalled that it was here that Uncle Ho had once talked to the Vietnamese community in Moscow and urged overseas Vietnamese to fulfill their tasks and uphold revolutionary ethics and qualities. He stressed: All of us should continue to follow his shining example in working and studying satisfactorily and leading a healthy life to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party, state, and people.

On behalf of the Vietnamese community in Moscow, Ambassador Nguyen Manh Cam expressed sincere gratitude toward the comrade general secretary for his concern and feelings. He pledged that all the Vietnamese community in the Soviet Union will further uphold their sense of responsibility; strive to fulfill their tasks, work, and study; make their contributions to national construction; constantly enhance their qualities and ethics; actively struggle to prevent and overcome negative phenomena; and, at the same time, further consolidate and develop the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two parties and peoples in keeping with the requirements of the new stage of development and with the spirit of reforms in the Soviet Union and of renovation in Vietnam. He wished the comrade general secretary abundant good health to join with the Political Bureau and the party Central Committee in leading our people to implement our sixth party congress' resolution successfully.

20 May Factory Visit

OW291149 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 May 87

[Excerpts] Dear friends: General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh has ended his visit to the Soviet Union. Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow laid special emphasis on the need to expand cooperation in production between the two countries' enterprises. Cooperation with the Paris Commune footwear factory and other enterprises have set a good example in this matter.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh visited the Paris Commune footwear factory on 20 May. He was accompanied by Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City party committee, and Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [passage omitted describing Nguyen Van Linh's tour of shops at the factory]

A Soviet-Vietnamese friendship rally was then held at the factory. Welcoming the Vietnamese guests, Comrade (Sikyrova), secretary of the party committee of the factory, said: [begin (Sirykova) recording in Russian, fading into Vietnamese translation] The peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are closely bound by steady friendship ties, and the main strength of our two countries' relationships is the fraternal alliance between our two parties. This was once again illustrated by the recent talks between comrades Gorbachev and Nguyen Van Linh in Moscow. Consolidating relations between our two countries is vital to the entire Soviet people. Therefore, it can be said that their meeting was one beween loyal and trustworthy friends and coworkers. [end recording]

Workers at the factory stressed the great possibilities for increasing the effectiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation by applying new forms and exchanging experiences in the production of essential goods for the country. Comrade (Nikitin), director general of the Association of Footwear Factories, said: [Begin (Nikitin) recording in Russian, fading into Vietnamese translation] We have taken initial steps in developing cooperation with the footwear enterprises in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. In accordance with the Soviet-Vietnamese agreement colleagues, produce half a million pairs of shoes annually. We are convinced that the current production relations with the employees of the Vietnamese footwear sector will serve as a basis for other more advanced cooperation forms. [end recording]

All those present in the meeting hall warmly applauded Comrade Nguyen Van Linh as he proceeded to the forum. He said: [Begin Nguyen Van Linh recording] Dear comrades, we are very happy to visit the footwear factory bearing the name of the Paris Commune, and to have the opportunity to meet the collective of its workers, a component of the heroic Soviet working class, which successfully carried out the October Revolution, which has always been the vanguard of the Soviet people's glorious revolutionary cause over the past 70 years, and which today is taking the lead in the great reforms initiated by the CPSU. I would like to convey to all you comrades the heartfelt sentiments of the fraternal Vietnamese working class and laborers, and wish you many new successes. [applause]

Comrades, to every one of us Vietnamese, each visit to Lenin's homeland, the cradle of world socialism, unfailingly rekindles untold profound emotions and boundless admiration for the glorious cause of the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union. this time, in our visit to the Soviet Union, our enthusiasm has increased manyfold because, currently, the peoples of our two countries and all progressive mankind are joyously preparing to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a unique event in mankind's history because of its historical dimensions, the deep impressions it left in the hearts and minds of humanity, and its global scale.

The revolutionary spirit and creative talents of the Soviet people are, once again, brilliantly reflected in the reforms of social life in all respects, and in the highly dynamic diplomatic activities carried out by the Soviet state in the light of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum.

Over the past year and more, the activities of the Soviet Union have had a strong impact in the world. The initial results of the reform campaign have clearly shown the superiority and tremendous vitality of socialism, and have opened vast prospects for lifting the Soviet state to new and brilliant heights of development by the end of this century.

great pleasure that your factory has been, and is, making worthy
to Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation. With the signing of a treaty of
ration in light industry, it is certain that relations between your
our collective production units will develop vigorously.

nd talks in the past 2 days between ourselves and Comrade Gorbachev and
omrades of the Soviet party and state, and the documents signed, reflect
ts of our visit and the close solidarity and unshakable identity of views
wo parties and countries. This will serve as a new source of
for our people to overcome difficulties and trials in successfully
e tasks set out at our historic sixth party congress. [applause] [end

Review of Talks, Speeches

w International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 May 87

Van Linh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist
am, ended his talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

the results of the talks, Comrade Gorbachev stressed the two countries'
to continue to consolidate their friendship and cooperation. Speaking at
nquet in honor of Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, Comrade Gorbachev said that
Vietnam would be concentrated on achieving the vital socioeconomic tasks
omrade Nguyen Van Linh expressed thanks to the Soviet Union for its aid.

rs endorsed the consolidation of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific
ressed the need to solve the Cambodian problem politically. Soviet leader
that the Soviet Union advocates elimination of nuclear weapons in Asia
concern about the fact that some countries on this continent are
earch and creating nuclear weapons.

Report on Departure

ow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 21 May 87

n Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, left Moscow
y, 21 May, after an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union at the
the CPSU Central Committee.

ell ceremony for CPV General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh was held in the
rgiy Hall. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,
e farewell to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh.

, escorted by a motorcycle honor guard, proceeded from the Kremlin to the
h sides of the street and Moscow Square were decorated with SRV and USSR
s streamers.

Airport, Ligachev, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central
ltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first
the Moscow Gorkom; and Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee,
e farewell to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh at the airplane steps.

Pioneer teenagers presented fresh bouquets to the leader of Vietnamese Communists.

Present at the farewell ceremony were Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Gusev, depuity chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; (Kochina), head of the CPSU Central Committee office; Soviet Ministers Klyuyev and Chermomyrdia; (Sanarazarov), first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee [as heard]; [Bisnovskiy], deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee [as heard]; USSR Ambassador to Vietnam Kachin; and other officials. Also present were SRV Ambassador to the Soviet Union Nguyen Manh Cam; Vietnamese students currently attending various colleges in the capital; Cambodian Ambassador to the Soviet Union Hor Nam Hong, and Lao Ambassador to the Soviet Union Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun.

Soviet and Vietnamese national flags were hoisted at the airport. An honor guard representing the Soviet Army, Air Force, and Navy saluted on the runway while a military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Comrade Ligachev and Nguyen Van Linh reviewed the Soviet honor guard.

The farewell ceremony ended with the solemn parade of the honor guard.

Before leaving for home, Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, toured the museum, office, and home of Vladimir Lenin at the Kremlin.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh wrote in the golden book of honored guests: Lenin was not only a great leader of the working class and people of the Soviet Union, but also a great teacher and leader of the working class and oppressed peoples in the entire world. Lenin's thoughts always illuminate the lives and works of Vietnamese Communists.

On the same day, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh made a stopover in Tashkent on his way home.

Commentary on Visit

OW261338 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 21 May 87

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] Perhaps no month but May witnesses so many festive days and anniversaries in the lives of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. We began this month in a lively atmosphere of celebration of the international labor day, 1 May, and the anniversary of the total liberation of South Vietnam. In May, we celebrated the anniversary of the Soviet Union's historic victory over German fascism in World War II and Vietnam's Dien Bien Phu victory over French colonialism. We marked the birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese Communist and founder of CPV and the socialist state of Vietnam. We also celebrated the founding anniversary of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, the propagator of President Ho's testament on cooperation with Lenin's homeland.

The month of May also witnessed General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh's visit to the Soviet Union, which was a historical event of great political significance and a worthy contribution to the consolidation of fraternal relations between our two parties, peoples, and states.

This was illustrated by the Kremlin talks between Comrades Gorbachev and Nguyen Van Linh as well as by the meetings between Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and cadres of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society and workers of various enterprises in Moscow.

As stressed by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, he had an opportunity to observe again the Soviet people's sincere and profound sentiments toward Vietnam during his visit to the Soviet Union. As shown by the documents signed by the Soviet and Vietnamese sides in Moscow, relations between the two countries have been upgraded anew. In fact, in this era and at this extremely important point of time for the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, despite their different levels of economic development, our two countries have adopted the same slogans of renovation and reorganization, which are the only practical ways to accelerate their progress in all aspects. As stressed at the Moscow talks, economic relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam also require renovation and reorganization. To this end, important steps were taken during the Vietnamese leader's Moscow visit including the signing of intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in tea planting and processing, in the production of coconut oil and electrical equipment, and in other sectors.

During his visit to the Paris Commune footwear factory in Moscow, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh sought to understand the way of settling new tasks regarding cooperation by the Soviet shoemakers, who were the first to establish direct ties with Vietnamese footwear factories. According to the latest news from the Hanoi footwear enterprise, all workers of this enterprise were very elated by the signing in Moscow of the agreement on cooperation in production of light industry goods. This year, the Hanoi footwear enterprise alone will produce and ship to the Soviet footwear factory as many as 400,000 semi-finished product items. This figure will increase to 10 million in 3 years. Even the footwear enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong will also cooperate with Soviet footwear factories, thus creating a great possibility of ensuring the supply of footwear to the people and of providing jobs and modernizing production.

Under the new conditions, our economic cooperation must contribute even more effectively to the successful settlement of Vietnam's important tasks set forth by the sixth CPV congress.

Speaking at the Kremlin, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stressed: We are convinced that Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation will serve as a bright example of how a developed socialist state helps an economically backward socialist country to approach the level of development in the advanced socialist countries.

News Parley on Visit, Shultz

OW220847 Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 22 May 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA in English May 22 -- The Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union held at its press centre in Moscow yesterday a press conference on the results of Vietnamese party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh's freshly-concluded visit to the Soviet Union.

Addressing the conference, Yu.A. Gremitskikh, deputy head of ther ministry's information department, spoke of the fine results of the visit, especially the talks between leaders of the two parties, which, he said, would further promote the special friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's distortion of the Soviet Union's policy regarding the Asian-Pacific region as seen in his recent speech at the Stanford University, the Soviet official said that Shultz explained developments in this region in a wishful thinking manner. He condemned Shultz's slanderous charge that the comprehensive Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation is threatening stability and causing tension in Southeast Asia. "The Soviet Union and Vietnam are making joint efforts to ease the tension in the region and make Asia and the Pacific a region of peace and stability," he pointed out.

'Complete Unity of Views'

PM281555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Complete Unity of Views"]

[Text] Hanoi, 26 May -- The Moscow talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nguyen Van Linh, CPV general secretary, demonstrated the complete unity of views between the leaders of the two fraternal parties and states on questions of bilateral relations and international development. This is noted in the report disseminated here on the CPV Central Committee Politburo session which approved the results of the Vietnamese leader's official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The visit was a most important event in political life and raised Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a qualitatively new level according with the interests of both peoples, the entire socialist community, and world peace.

The CPV Central Committee Politburo expressed gratitude to the Soviet leadership for its enormous support for and assistance to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in their socialist building and defense of the motherland. Soviet-Vietnamese relations, the report points out, are based on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The need to augment the efforts of the entire party and people in further strengthening solidarity and all-around collaboration with the Soviet Union, which is the cornerstone of the foreign policy activity of the CPV and the Vietnamese state, was stressed.

The CPV Central Committee Politburo drew the attention of all sectors and components of the SRV national economy to the task of steadily improving the effectiveness of economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, renewing its forms and methods, and ensuring the complete fulfillment of the pledges adopted on the basis of agreements concluded between the two countries.

The results of the visit create favorable conditions for the successful implementation by the Vietnamese people of the decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the second party Central Committee plenum, and the wide-ranging tasks of socialist creation and defense of the motherland, the session noted.

LAO PARTY GROUP MEETS WITH CPSU DURING 7-18 MAY STAY

PM261351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] workers headed by Inpong Khai-gnavong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy chief of the LPRP Central Committee International Relations Department, was in the Soviet Union 7-18 May in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the LPRP. [paragraph continues]

The Lao comrades familiarized themselves with the experience of the CPSU's foreign policy activity and had meetings and talks at CPSU Central Committee departments.

U.S. LAWYERS REVEAL CIA'S TASKS IN PHILIPPINES

LD012151 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Manila June 1 TASS -- The CIA has substantially expanded its secret operations in the Philippines. Increasing the staff of its agents in the Philippines from 157 to 227, the spy agency is orchestrating sallies of right-wing units waging the struggle against progressive parties and organizations. This is said in a report of a group of American lawyers, headed by former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, that made a fact-finding tour of the Philippines. Revealing facts from the report attesting to direct interference of the United States CIA in the political process in the Philippines are cited by Malaya newspaper today.

Head of another group of American lawyers, Leonard Weinglass, addressing reporters in Baguio, northern Philippines, on May 28, cited the information about the striving of the White House to use the CIA to ensure its long-term military-strategic interests in the islands of the Philippines archipelago. Visiting the U.S. air base Clark Field, Weinglass arrived at the conclusion that the Pentagon takes steps to increase its presence in the area and intends to draw the Philippines in the implementation of the Star Wars programme.

In these conditions it is clear why Washington launched a broad campaign of misinformation and makes statements that the bases in the Philippines serve only the interests of the security of the Filipino nation.

PRC ENVOY: U.S. PRESENCE 'THREAT' TO S.E. ASIA

LD020924 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Manila June 2 TASS -- The Chinese leadership believes that the American military presence in the Philippines is a threat to peace and stability in the Asian Continent, said Chen Songlu, the ambassador of the People's Republic of China in the Republic of Philippines, at a meeting with local journalists which was held here. He touched upon the situation in South-East Asia and the American military presence in the Philippines.

The ambassador underlined that China has signed a protocol to the treaty on a nuclear-free zone in South Pacific (the Rarotonga Treaty), supported the ASEAN member countries' proposal that South-East Asia should become a peace zone, other peace initiatives aimed at maintaining a peaceful situation in that part of the world.

COMMITMENT TO RAROTONGA TREATY CONFIRMED

OW140627 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 13 May 87

[Petrov commentary]

[Text] At a news briefing in Moscow, a spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said: The Soviet Union has signed the protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty, and will fulfill its specified obligations.

In this regard, our station observer Petrov pointed out: First of all, we must review the treaty's history. The Rarotonga Treaty was signed and endorsed in 1985 by 13 nations attending the South Pacific Forum. The treaty requests the signatories to call on the five nuclear powers to sign the protocols banning nuclear tests, and not to use, or threaten to use, any nuclear weapons in the South Pacific.

The events, which took place later, have fully demonstrated the role one plays in the struggle to seek peace in the Pacific region. At the end of 1986, the Soviet Union signed the protocols attached to the Rarotonga Treaty. In February this year, the PRC also signed the protocols. In this way, two socialist nations have demonstrated their strong sense of responsibility and showed true concern for the cause of peace. However, the other three nuclear nations not only refused to sign these documents, they openly stated that they would not sign them later.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry pointed out: In spite of all this, the United States, Britain, and France also tried to stir up distrust in the South Pacific against the Soviet Union. In this connection, we would like to cite some examples. In the Pacific region, currently, the United States has 500,000 soldiers, 180 warships, and more than 1,100 fighter aircraft, as well as strategic bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It also has land- and warship-based cruise and Trident missiles. Countless Pacific islands under U.S. control have become proving grounds for guided missiles and SDI weapons. That is why the United States and its new [as heard] allies are unenthusiastic about setting up a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific, and why they regard the Soviet peace-loving steps as something the Soviet Union has done with an ulterior motive. However, all their efforts will be in vain. The Soviet efforts to protect the status of the nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific are the best tool for shattering rumor and blasphemy.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SOUTH PACIFIC FORUM DECISIONS

PM021351 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Pacific Ocean: Decisions of Apia Forum"]

[Text] Canberra, 1 Jun -- The 16th South Pacific Forum [SPF] session held in Apia, the capital of Western Samoa, has urged France to end its underground nuclear test program on Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific.

Another appeal was also addressed to France from the forum participants -- to abandon the "referendum" scheduled for September on the question of New Caledonia's future. It has been planned in such a way that its outcome -- a decision to maintain the territory's colonial dependence on France -- is virtually pre-ordained. Instead, the communique stresses, it is necessary to hold a referendum in New Caledonia under UN auspices which would "accord with the generally accepted principles of self-determination and independence." Only those who have been living in the territory for quite a long time should participate in the voting. Currently, as a result of the French authorities' deliberate policy, the Kanak inhabitants of New Caledonia are a minority in their own homeland, and it is on the basis of this situation that Paris is proceeding in planning its "referendum."

Considerable attention at the session was devoted to the situation in Fiji following the 14 May military coup. The SPF participants expressed "profound concern" at the overthrow of the country's legally elected government. The Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands were accepted as full SPF members at the Apia session.

JAPANESE DAILY DESCRIBES CIA ROLE IN FIJI COUP

LD011212 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 1 TASS — TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The recent military coup on Fiji was masterminded and carried out under the guidance of U.S. secret services which are seeking to turn the small insular state into a "U.S. bulwark" in the South Pacific. This conclusion was drawn, the newspaper "AKAHATA" reports today, by a group of experts from organizations of New Zealand peace advocates. They believe that the coup's preparation started right after the victory of a coalition of left-wing parties at the general elections last spring. They stood out against the call of U.S. nuclear-capable warships to Fiji ports.

Gerald O'Brien, a leader of the New Zealand Labour Party and chairman of the New Zealand Peace Council, said in an interview with the newspaper "AKAHATA" that in actual fact there was no doubt now that the USA had a hand in the coup. New Zealand peace advocates found out that on the eve of the coup a lot of U.S. servicemen had arrived in Fiji under the guise of members of the notorious "Peace Corps". Washington repeatedly used that organization for subversive operations abroad.

According to "AKAHATA" data, a group of five CIA officers were in direct control of the coup. Americans were stopped among mutineers who stormed into the Fiji Parliament on May 14 and arrested the lawful government of the country. The U.S. main aim, the newspaper writes, was to preserve under its control the sea port of Suva, the biggest and most convenient in this part of the Pacific. For this purpose Washington instigated communal strife in Fiji, using it as a pretext for the reactionary coup.

NEW ZEALAND ATTACHE EXPELLED FROM MOSCOW EMBASSY

HK200330 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Soviet Union declared a New Zealand maintenance man persona non grata for activities it said were incompatible with his status with the New Zealand Embassy here and ordered him to leave the country within seven days.

The action responded to the expulsion from New Zealand last month of Soviet diplomat Budnik, who was accused of spying, NZPA [NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION]-REUTER reported yesterday.

"The New Zealand Embassy attache in Moscow David Nicol was declared persona non grata for activities incompatible with the status of a diplomatic representative," a Foreign Ministry statement said.

The statement said the allegations against Mr Budnik, who left New Zealand last April 29, were groundless and unsubstantiated.

New Zealand officials said Mr Nicol was not a diplomat but an employee of the Ministry of Works who was posted to Moscow to help maintain embassy premises.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a news briefing that Moscow had delivered a strong protest to the New Zealand charge d'affaires in Moscow, who was summoned to the ministry to be told of the expulsion.

Mr Gerasimov said Moscow had rejected the "framed charges" and called the expulsion of Mr Budnik an "unfriendly act designed to undermine trust between our two countries."

The statement said Moscow expected New Zealand to "end attempts to create a subnormal situation around the Soviet Embassy in Wellington and will not put artificial obstacles in the way of improving bilateral relations."

Mr Gerasimov had told reporters at a briefing earlier this week that relations with New Zealand were generally good and Moscow wanted them to remain so.

Mr Nicol, 28, has been maintenance officer at the New Zealand Embassy in Moscow for almost 11 months. His job is regarded as essential as local tradesmen cannot be just summoned.

An electrician by trade, Mr Nicol was recruited through the Ministry of Works and Development. He previously worked as a fitter at the Devanport naval dockyard.

It was his first diplomatic posting. New Zealand had maintenance officers in a number of overseas missions, including Beijing and Apia.

Mr Nicol is, along with the shorthand typists on the staff, one of the lowest ranked of New Zealand's nine-strong mission in Moscow.

The message that he was to be expelled was conveyed to the New Zealand counsellor, Mr Brian Smythe, by the Soviet Government. Ambassador Alison Stokes is in Finland on a three-day official visit fulfilling her diplomatic responsibilities in Helsinki.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the expulsion was personal to Mr Nicol and did not mean that the New Zealand representation at the mission was to be reduced.

A replacement would be sent as soon as possible.

ZIMBABWE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 27 APR-24 MAY

PM291141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Ties"]

[Text] A delegation from the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] headed by N. Mavema [name as published], member of the ZANU-PF Central Committee, visited our country 27 April-24 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The guests from Zimbabwe studied the experience of the CPSU in party organizational and ideological work. They had meetings and conversations in CPSU Central Committee departments, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Institute, and visited Leningrad and the Armenian SSR.

The members of the ZANU-PF delegation emphasized the great international significance of the CPSU's activity aimed at the comprehensive restructuring of Soviet society and noted the importance of the CPSU's historical experience for ruling parties in progressive African states.

CPSU DELEGATION CONCLUDES EXCHANGES IN CAPE VERDE

PM020755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] Praia, 30 May -- The visit to Cape Verde by the CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Toropov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom, is over. The delegation was here at the invitation of the National Council (Central Committee) of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde (PAICV).

During the meetings with Pedro Verona Pires, prime minister of the republic; Olivio Pires, member of the PAICV National Council Political Commission; and other party and state figures there was an exchange of experience of party work and an analysis of the state of and prospects for CPSU-PAICV cooperation, and measures were outlined for expanding this cooperation.

The CPSU delegation visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the republic and the Amilcar Cabral Institute, as well as primary party organizations. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 June, Second Edition, carries on page 4 a TASS report stating that the CPSU delegation headed by V.I. Toropov has returned to Moscow.]

BRIEFS

GHANA SPORTS PROTOCOL -- At the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports a protocol has been signed for cooperation between this Soviet government agency and the Ministry for Youth Affairs and Sports of Ghana. At the protocol section of the USSR Government Committee for Physical Culture and Sports, the first deputy chairman of the agency, Nikolay Rusak, and the head of the delegation from Ghana, the minister for youth affairs and sports, Ato Austin, signed a protocol for cooperation. [Excerpts] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 30 May 87 LD]

POLAND'S JAROSZEK BRIEFS PRESS ON PACT MEETING

LD021639 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw June 2 TASS — The latest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee was an important international event, the committee's new secretary-general, Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Henryk Joroszek told a press conference here today.

Its results reaffirmed the socialist community's peaceful activity. The documents adopted at the meeting concentrated attention on key problems of the time: prevention of war, security, implmentation of definite disarmament measures and development of equitable international cooperation.

The course towards detente, disarmament and confidence-building was further developed and specified at the Political Consultative Committee's meeting, Jaroszek said.

JARUZELSKI STRESSES NEED FOR USSR TIES, PZPR REVAMP

LD251654 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 25 May 87

[Text] Warsaw May 25 TASS — Fruitful development of multi-faceted cooperation with the Soviet Union is of immense importance to Poland, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Central Committee, delivering his concluding remarks at the plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee. His speech was published in the newspaper "TRYBUNA LUDU" today.

Recent years have witnessed great progress exactly in increasing cooperation with the USSR, the speaker said. The new broad and bold approach to the interaction of our parties, states and peoples in ideology, science and culture was reflected in a Polish-Soviet declaration signed recently.

All this provides ample opportunities to Poland, the integration of the material and spiritual potential of the fraternal states and peoples can expedite development and bring the country to the forward lines of progress.

Dwelling on the PUWP's activity, Jaruzelski said: "Our work is pervaded with the spirit of socialist renovation. Two main directions are of crucial importance. First, reforming the economy, the entire economic mechanism with a view to overcoming the consequences of the crisis and speeding up the country's development. Second, democratizing socio-political life.

A surge in confidence in the party and the consolidation of its bond with the working class and the entire society are all-important and are of crucial significance. Party membership is a rather broad notion. It presupposes the quality of work, effective economic management and the quest for new forms.

It is difficult to speak about the leading role of the party when at some enterprises party members produce shoddy products. The quality of work is not just an economic but also an ideological and moral category. Concern about social justice, sensitive attitude to people and their problems are important criteria of party membership."

"Today, Poland needs as never before responsible people at all levels, who are obsessed with an idea, bold in tackling difficult issues and think in a new way. This aspect is underestimated in the personnel policy. Mediocre people are dropped out too slowly. We shall recommend more boldly non-party people to senior executive positions. The point at issue are exactly non-party people rather than those who are against the party. [sentence as received] Those who hold that under socialism progress can be made without the party, contrary to the party course are gravely mistaken.

PUWP should remould in a challenging and creative way the style of its work. The party and it alone should start a spurt towards efficiency, innovation and acceleration within the scope of the whole country. And although there are quite a few obstacles ahead, there is confidence that by our work we shall make a new major contribution to the cause of the working class and the people, peace and socialism", said the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

PZPR DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU PARTY CONTROL WORK

PM011631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the PZPR, a delegation of PZPR party workers headed by W. Mokrzyszczak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission, visited the Soviet Union 25-29 May.

The delegation was received by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee. Conversations were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere during which there was a detailed exchange of party work experience. Principal attention was paid to questions of improving the activity of the CPSU and PZPR control organs and to the measures that are being taken to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the two parties' congresses, the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, and the Fourth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The Polish comrades had a meeting with I.V. Kapitonov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and familiarized themselves with the activity of the USSR People's Control Committee.

The Polish guests visited Estonia. There was a conversation at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee. The Polish comrades also visited labor collectives.

On 29 May the delegation flew home from Moscow.

The delgation was seen off at the airport by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

W. Natorf, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

IZVESTIYA EXPLAINS POLISH ECONOMIC REFORMS

PM021023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Toporkov "Polish Reportage": "Search for Balance"]

[Text] Warsaw — The unleashing of social energy is a formula which, as Polish journalists love to put it, is beginning to take off. For it probably reflects better than anything the essence of present-day socialist Poland and the profound processes which have become the basis of restructuring here, with all its distinctive identity, both as far as the economic mechanism is concerned and in the most important spheres of social practice. Above all, there is the implementation of the second stage of economic reform begun 5 years ago, a stage which is called upon to make radical changes in the national economy.

Why are the proposed changes described as radical? Above all because of the approach to reform as not only an economic but also a sociopolitical problem requiring the further democratization of Polish society. Z. Messner, head of the Polish Government, stressed this when addressing a Sejm session. He spoke of the comprehensive character of the reform, which fuses together economic, social, and political problems and proposes to expand working people's participation in the state's affairs. The stereotyped understanding of the state as omnipresent and answerable for everything, sharing things out and all-providing, he noted, is now a thing of the past. Now the state is called upon primarily to create conditions for each citizen to fully realize his potential for his own and society's benefit. To guarantee social security for people. To guarantee them access to study and labor.

The first stage of the reform, which coincided with the acute political struggle against antisocialist forces at the time of the deep crisis, stabilized the economy and gave a considerable boost to production and national income considerably. But for various reasons (not least various Western sanctions against Poland) economic mechanisms are not operating to a sufficient degree. The present stage of the reform is oriented not toward a policy of small steps but toward major measures which are specifically qualitative in character. For this it is necessary to remove the barriers holding back enterprises' initiative and to give them genuine independence. As was stated at the same Sejm session, everything not forbidden by law will be allowed in the economy.

The theses on the second stage of the economic reform, which are the subject of broad discussion, propose restructuring measures which are called upon to transform the economy most resolutely and to restore equilibrium in the labor market, capital investment, the supply of raw materials, and consumption. What kind of measures are these? A further strengthening of enterprises' independence, self-management, and self-financing. Furthermore, the existing methods of centralized distribution of materials and raw materials are being replaced by market methods. Administrative methods of management are thus becoming a thing of the past and being replaced by economic methods. Enterprises producing better and cheaper goods are gaining the conditions for development, while bankruptcy awaits the weak and incompetent ones. Phenomena such as state subsidies and monopolies in the spheres of production and sales will disappear. The self-regulating principles of the free market will create a barrier to mismanagement, waste, and the habit of working inertly in the old way.

Does this mean a decline in the role of the socialist state and its organs? Definitely not. They are simply freed from unnecessary petty tutelage of enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Where economic mechanisms have been mastered and function well, there is no need for such interference. Now central organs will focus attention on formulating the socioeconomic strategy and on ensuring that the economic mechanisms work well and spur labor collectives to show initiative, improve output quality, and expand exports.

Now, when the theses are being discussed, the party-government commission to review and improve state and other organizational structures in Poland is operating actively. It is headed by M. Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The commission's activity is focused on study with a view to reducing and improving both grassroots and higher management components, including the Central Committee apparatus.

This is what lies behind the word "radical." These changes are forward-looking, although much of what is contained in the proposals for the second stage of the reform is already being implemented.

An important place in the reform plans is occupied by what the Declaration on Soviet-Polish Cooperation in the Sphere of Ideology, Science, and Culture terms a new quality of Soviet-Polish relations. Direct links are developing between enterprises and scientific research establishments, and joint enterprises are being set up.

The picture of life in present-day Poland recalls a bright, colorful mosaic in which the colors are distributed most fancifully, with increasingly large areas covered with bright and optimistic hues. A little while ago the Central Statistical Office and the Institute of Labor and Social Affairs conducted sociological surveys which add some very essential touches to this picture. Seventeen percent of worker families define their material situation as very good or good. Sixty-seven percent of families describe it as average and 14 and 1.6 percent respectively assess their living standard as bad and very bad. Not so long ago the assessments were much more modest. More and more working people earn a good wage. Last year national income increased by almost 5 percent. Successes in agriculture are stable.

These figures are very revealing, although you do hear and read that the living standard in Poland is falling as prices for goods rise from time to time. The last such marked increase of 10 percent on average occurred this spring. It was not easy for the state to decide on this increase. This was a forced measure prompted by the fact that the population's money income is growing faster than labor productivity and the increase in the supply of goods. Moreover, the existing prices often do not reflect the genuine cost of the goods produced. Unless prices are straightened out it is difficult to expect to achieve market equilibrium and overcome inflation phenomena.

I recall the days preceding the price hike when some options were submitted for general discussion. What a lot of arguments and debates flared up at meetings, in the press, and on television! At times the situation became very tense. The trade unions expressed their sharp disagreement.

Finally a compromise solution was found and prices rose but by less than had been proposed. Not much time has passed since then, but passions have died down, although opponents of socialism inside the country and Western propaganda tried to rouse them. Simultaneously with the price hike, measures were taken to improve the social security of those sections of the population whose living standard is still low.

The enormous work of the PZPR and its allies, the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party, to extensively democratize life in both the sphere of the economy and in the social, political, and cultural spheres is striking. Social renewal is what this unprecedentedly large-scale activity involving all circles of the Polish population and helping release social energy is called here.

The Polish Sejm met in the first 10 days of May. It adopted an amendment to the country's Constitution on the introduction of public consultations and referendums -- new democratic instruments extending citizens' direct participation in the elaboration and adoption of important decisions. These innovations substantially enrich the forms of people's power. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) initiated the idea of consultations and referendums.

"How often we have heard voices hostile to socialism say that it cannot be improved," J. Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the PRON National Council Executive Presidium, said in conversation with journalists. "As we see, the reforms are under way, socialism is being improved. And precisely in the area of maximum participation by the working masses in the affairs of the state and society. Take PRON. It has found a place in the country's political life. People ask whether it is not, as it were, a kind of 'opposition.' That could be said: PRON is in opposition to everything which hinders the policy of socioeconomic development and all kinds of negative phenomena in society.

The party of Polish Communists is conducting a policy of consensus and struggle: consensus with everyone and in everything which strengthens socialism, and struggle against whatever undermines its foundations and prevents progress.

The picture of Poland's current sociopolitical life would not be complete without mentioning an event for which extensive preparations are under way. In less than a month (on 8 June) John Paul II, head of the Catholic Church, will visit Poland. This is his third pilgrimage as pope to his native land. A press center has been set up in Warsaw which will serve Polish and foreign correspondents during the visit.

The upcoming visit is arousing great interest. And this is understandable. It is not simply the head of the Vatican who is visiting but a Polish pope, and he is visiting not simply his motherland but a socialist country. And, as is well known, he has a very peculiar attitude toward it. The Poles followed closely John Paul II's recent trip around the Latin American countries. His statement before his arrival in Chile perplexed many people: "The Polish people are conducting a much more difficult struggle than the Chilean people"....

Presumably the trip to a number of Latin American countries where military juntas commit outrages and then to the FRG, where revanchist forces showed themselves in all their "splendor" by displaying hostility to the Polish pope gave him food for thought....

People's Poland, which is traveling the road of renewal, is living a full-blooded, complex, and interesting life. It has many serious problems that remain to be solved, but definite and increasingly confident progress is being made with every passing day. The country is finding economic, political, and moral equilibrium.

S COMPLETION OF POLISH COMBINE

w Domestic Service in Russian 0625 GMT 30 May 87

ries of Socialism," program presented by Igor Surguchev]

Joint-stock enterprises are perhaps the ultimate form of economic up to now. Let us see what they have produced under Soviet-Polish And let us continue this discussion with Vasiliy Lesovik, our in the Polish People's Republic.

this area of cooperation, the USSR and Poland are in the lead among the ntries. Only a year ago, only 5 enterprises were involved; now there are

That is not much of course, considering the fact that direct links have hed by 100 scientific and technical organizations and about 150 production rom both sides. [passage omitted] It is known that at the moment some of terprises are going bankrupt as a result of serious shortcomings tolerated cial and economic policies of the past. Does the cooperation with our these enterprises to recover? If there are any relevant examples, cite lease.

here is the combine manufacturing construction materials and millwork in n of Tuchola in Bydgosc Voivodship. In the mid-seventies, when Poland was urchasing one Western license after another and founding new giant acilities, the idea came to set up the Tuchola construction giant under a se. But it turned out that, besides the fact that the license was very did not guarantee the output of products in accordance with the quotas. that had been started with room to expand came to a grinding halt: There gh money. The situation became even worse in the early eighties, when itself in a critical situation. At that point, the enterprise was a sword of Damocles of complete bankruptcy, although there was a great a combine.

t on the participation of the USSR in completing a number of Polish projects came as a helping hand offering a real chance of salvation.

Vasiliy Kirillovich, how does the existence of the aforementioned fect the affairs of this enterprise in practice?

n practice it works in the following way: The USSR offers a loan to the million and more than $1.5 million. With these monies, the rest of the machines will be purchased and construction of the production shops will The launch of the enterprise is scheduled for 1990. A year after the is completed, the Polish side will start repaying the loans with finished he combine will be specialized to manufacture doors and windows for houses. According to the calculations made by both sides, half of the of the combine will be supplied to the USSR over the period of 7 years in ay those loans. The enterprise will provide more than 1,500 jobs and will t about 2.5 million square meters of millwork.

rs, said Andezej Gogal, director of the enterprise, I presided over a dead dead souls. Now, we have a future. People sighed with relief thanks to .

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO HAMBURG PILOT LANDING

MOSCOW NEWS on Violation

LD030654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0543 GMT 3 Jun 87

["On the Violation of USSR Airspace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (TASS) -- The newspaper MOSCOW NEWS commented today on the violation of USSR airspace by a light-engine sports plane flown by FRG citizen Mathias Rust. The editor Yegor Yakovlev writes that Western agencies and radio stations reacted wildly to this exceptional occurrence. In most cases, a sensational, emotive tone was used: Well done, 19-year-old Rust! Having flown for only 23 hours and without even having a license to fly a plane solo, he set off on such a flight and accomplished it. Only somewhat later would it become known that the flight was worked out on a map and with models in Hamburg, that the best ways of crossing the Soviet border were discussed there, and that the aircraft was specially lightened and extra fuel tanks were installed.

A meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee to examine the circumstances connected with the violation of USSR airspace, Yegor Yakovlev continues, made an unambiguously stern assessment of what had happened. This put an end to the false interpretations that were about to start up: maybe the Soviets will keep quiet this time; perhaps they won't shout aloud what has, alas, to be described as a lack of discipline, negligence, and disorganization. It still seems to our political opponents that openness in the USSR is only for special occasions, the author remarks.

The flight of the intruding aircraft, which was detected as it was approaching the USSR border, should have been stopped, as the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out, "without resorting to combat means." The humane approach, which is fully in accord with modern Soviet foreign policy, the author continues, does not in any way free the pilot from responsibility and most certainly does not diminish the seriousness of what has happened. The USSR Procuracy will, obviously, establish the motives that prompted Rust to such illegal acts. However, even if one assumes that there was no malicious intent in all this and that the FRG citizen did not comprehend the link between actions and their consequences, he will have to answer before the law. Someone else's sky is no place for jokes, whatever the motives, the author of the article emphasizes. Just imagine that something similar had happened not in Moscow but in Washington. How might events have developed if a light sports plane with Soviet markings had turned up on the White House lawn?

SPD'S Koschnik, Falin React

LD021048 Hamburg DPA in German 0922 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Moscow (DPA) -- Reactions by high-ranking Soviet officials to the flight to Moscow by Hamburg pilot Mathias Rust and his landing in Red Square range from "calm" to "shocked." SPD Executive Member Hans Koschnik stated at a news conference today in Moscow that the opinion is put forward in some quarters that it is a matter of espionage. Koschnik had talks with Soviet Head of State Andrey Gromyko and high-ranking Moscow officials with a delegation from the Socialist International. "The younger ones who mentioned it were more light-hearted and calm. The older they were the more shocked they were," Koschnik said. In any case, the subject was only mentioned on the fringe of the official talks. Gromyko said nothing on the subject.

On the question of whether Rust would have to face trial, Koschnik spoke of two opinions form the Soviet side. "There were two versions on this: this must have something to do with espionage, in which case it will take a long time; or he is just a big kid." His own opinion is that Rust "is just a big kid who made a bet somewhere and wants to prove how brave he is." [passage omitted]

The head of the semi-official Soviet news agency NOVOSTI, Valentin Falin, has qualified the opinion he expressed over the weekend that the imprisoned West German amateur pilot Mathias Rust would "soon" see "his parents and friends again." Details have been discovered which "do not make the affair any easier," Falin said today in Moscow in an interview with DPA.

"There is more to the story than there seemed at first." Apparently Rust did not act on his own, Falin said. "That is unfortunately the case," he said. However, Rust himself has an "idealistic nature," he said.

The 19-year-old pilot felt "well," according to Falin, and is "in a good mood so far." "I hope it will not leave him," Falin said. Whether or not he sees his parents again soon depends on how events develop, he said.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

LD011406 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 1 TASS -- The circumstances of a violation of Soviet air space by a plane piloted by a West German national are continuing to be studied, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said today.

Answering newsmen's questions at a briefing, he said the pilot had been detained and was under investigation.

"Article 84 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation says that flying into the USSR without permission -- and there was no permission -- is punishable by imprisonment from between one year and ten years or a fine of up to 1,000 roubles, with or without the confiscation of the intruding aircraft," he said.

He said that the pilot who had violated the Soviet law by entering Soviet air space without permission was under investigation and that representatives of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany had been allowed to meet with him.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said there were many questions in the case, which yet had to be answered.

"It has been reported from Hamburg, for example, that the pilot of that plane discussed with other pilots the best options of crossing the Soviet border undetected.

"According to the West German press, he pored over the route both on a map and on a mockup and studied the peculiarities of flying at low altitudes. The plane was specially adapted, lightened and fitted with extra fuel tanks, among other things.

"There is a mass of details which have to be pieced together to form a general picture.

"Whether he acted alone or it was something else, whether it was an act of hooliganism or there were some more serious intentions -- it is yet too early to make the final judgement," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

More Officials To Be 'Punished'

AU011358 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 1 (AFP) -- Soviet officials who failed in their duty by not intercepting the flight of a West German light plane which landed in Moscow's Red Square on Thursday are likely to be punished, Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said here Monday [1 June].

At a news conference, the spokesman said: "I expect that those who have not lived up to their military responsibilities will be punished."

The five-hour flight of the Cessna piloted by a 19-year-old West German and its spectacular landing led to the dismissal Saturday of Soviet air defence chief Aleksandr Koldunov. Defence Minister Sergey Sokolov, aged 75, was also abruptly sent into retirement by the Politburo, in a move which Western diplomats believed was linked.

Mr. Gerasimov also hinted that pilot Mathias Rust, currently in detention and being questioned by Soviet authorities, did not act alone, and that his flight to Moscow had been carefully planned. [passage omitted] He added that the West German Embassy had been granted permission to see Mr. Rust. In Bonn, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said the consul here was to visit the pilot at 3:00 p.m. (1100 GMT).

A Politburo statement issued Saturday indicated that the white Cessna, from a Hamburg flying club, had been spotted by anti-aircraft radar as it approached the Soviet border, and that Soviet fighters had twice flown around the plane. Mr. Gerasimov said the Soviet plane had circled the Cessna after it crossed into the Soviet Union, "at the beginning of the flight". The current investigation into the incident would determine "why the air defences could not force the plane to land," he said, attributing the failure to "the human factor."

The Politburo said the Air Defence Forces had shown "intolerable unconcern and indecision" about the plane's flight, and a "lack of due vigilance and discipline" in addition to "negligence and lack of organisation."

Falin Interviewed on Rust Case

DW031000 Hamburg BILD in German 3 Jun 87 p 4

[Interview with Valentin Falin, former ambassador to the FRG, by Dr Heidi Schueller; date and place not given]

[Text] BILD: What does Mathias Rust have to say?

Falin: He spoke of his ideas about peace and said he likes to fly a lot. He took the shortest route via Helsinki. So far he has said nothing about other motives. He is still being thoroughly questioned.

BILD: How does he act? Do you have the impression that he is unbalanced?

Falin: That, too, is being investigated. He smiles strangely all the time.

BILD: What will happen to him?

Falin: If it should turn out that he is just a flying fanatic, it will probably not affect political relations. However, we are prepared to investigate that thoroughly. That applies also to the person.

BILD: But your government reacted with the dismissal of the defense minister.

Falin: That is the consequence of the new Soviet policy, of the new openness. We call it Perestroyka.

White House Incident Compared

PM020821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 May Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "'A Similar Incident Occurred...'"]

[Text] New York, 30 May -- Commenting on the TASS report covering the violation of USSR airspace by a light sports aircraft piloted by FRG citizen M. Rust, today's NEW YORK TIMES recalls: "A similar incident occurred also in the United States. Back in February 1974, a U.S. soldier stole a helicopter from the Fort Meade (Maryland) Air Force Base near Washington and landed it on the South Lawn of the White House, despite dense pistol and rifle fire. No one was injured, and President R. Nixon was away at the time. It is assumed that the antiaircraft missiles have been installed since then on the White House roof or in nearby areas."

FURTHER ON 8TH SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY CONGRESS

Gorbachev Congratulations

PM201505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 87 Second Edition p 2

[Gorbachev congratulatory message to Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin's H. Schmitt]

[Text] To Comrade Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW]

Dear Comrade Horst Schmitt!

I sincerely congratulate you on your reelection as SEW chairman.

I wish you and all West Berlin communists successes in the struggle for the vital interests of the city's population, for social progress, and for peace and friendship among the peoples of Europe.

With comradely greetings,
M. Gorbachev.

Medvedev Meets Party Chairman

LD181724 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 18 May 87

[Text] West Berlin May 18 TASS -- The Soviet delegation, led by secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Vadim Medvedev, at the 8th congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin has met with its chairman Horst Schmitt. The meeting was also attended by members of the Bureau and the Secretariat of the party.

The meeting was focused on questions of further development of relations between the CPSU and the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin and other international issues.

End of Congress

PM260901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent B. Lysenko dispatch: "West Berlin: Looking to the Future"]

[Text] West Berlin -- The Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] has ended. For 3 days West Berlin communists analyzed the results of their work in a critical and businesslike fashion and discussed future talks facing their party.

Some 40 delegates and guests of the congress spoke during the debate. The thought that West Berlin needs peace and peaceful cooperation just like air rang out clearly in the report to congress delivered by Horst Schmitt, SEW chairman, and the speeches of many other delegates. Many delegates noted in their speeches that interest in the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union is growing in West Berlin and that the successful development of the USSR will enhance the attraction of socialism and thus add to its weight in the struggle for peace. The congress attached great importance to M.S. Gorbachev's recent initiatives for the immediate conclusion of an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.

Those present greeted the speech of the head of the Soviet party delegation, CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.A. Medvedev, with applause.

Delegation Returns to Moscow

LD191008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0801 GMT 19 May

[Text] On 18 May, the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which took part in the work of the Eighth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, returned to Moscow. At the airport it was met by Comrade Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Fedorov, deputy head of a CPSU Central Committee department.

FRG AMBIVALENCE ON DISARMAMENT BERATED

PM201055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 87 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel V. Nikanorov article: "NATO's European Spearhead. Notes of a Military Observer"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] "We must not allow the policy of mutual understanding and alignment of interests and the active ensurance of peace to become more and more emasculated or, who knows, actually even condemned to oblivion.... The demand for us to make any reasonably conceivable contribution to easing tension and reducing the threat within the framework of East-West relations is meeting with wide approval.... This is precisely because we, the Germans, cannot allow ourselves a new cold war."

These are the words of the distinguished FRG political figure Willy Brandt. Concerned at the new reactionary turn in Bonn's foreign policy, at the beginning of the year he made a statement addressed to the country's public on the FRG Government's policy. Willy Brandt drew his compatriots' attention to the fact that numerous speeches by responsible representatives of the ruling coalition are fostering the impression that one can only talk and talk about "an ever decreasing quantity of arms," while unconcernedly facilitating a further twist in the arms race spiral." [quotation marks as published]

The concern of one of the FRG's senior political figures has a very real foundation. In fact Bonn's abundant assurances of its desire to create a world "with an ever decreasing quantity of arms" too often differs from its real actions. The discrepancy and inconsistency in the West German leadership's positions on questions of disarmament were clearly revealed in the federal chancellor's government statement the other day. In making this statement, H. Kohl simply failed to express Bonn's definitive attitude to the Soviet proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.

The irritating old claims of a mythical "substantial Soviet military superiority" once again were expressed in the government statement.

The impression is formed that, on the question of the fate of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles sited on West German territory, the FRG Government is — figuratively speaking -- trying to be a bigger Catholic than the pope himself: From the camp of the ruling parties on the Rhine, voices in favor of retaining these missiles can be heard today more loudly, possibly, than the analogous arguments put forward by the Potomac backers of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Let us observe that there are people in the ruling coalition who fully understand the unattractiveness of such a position. According to DER SPIEGEL, Christian Democratic Union Secretary General Geissler, for example, accuses his party comrades of publicly, like "the worst idiots," campaigning against the double zero option instead of advancing positive arguments. However, this in no way means that Geissler is against the missiles. He is only in favor of a "more subtle" approach to this problem. Until now, in Geissler's words, the debate within the Christian Democratic Union/ Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] "was not developing in the right direction." While criticizing the most unbridled advocates of retaining the nuclear missiles, this figure rejoins: They have not understood that it is actually possible to say "yes, but..."

However, even such a "subtle" approach to the resolution of one of the most important problems of our time does not stand up to criticism. This was convincingly illustrated by the West German newspaper UNSERE ZEIT, which compared Bonn's "buts" with the socialist countries' proposals.

/Bonn's first "but." The Federal Republic favors the zero option for medium-range missiles in Europe, but at the same time there should be negotiations on shorter-range missiles.../

Fact: The USSR is ready for immediate negotiations on reducing operational and tactical nuclear missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 km. During the negotiations, both sides' nuclear potential must be frozen. Irrespective of these negotiations, in the event of a zero option on medium-range missiles, the USSR will withdraw from the GDR and the CSSR, by agreement with these countries' governments, those operational and tactical missiles which were placed there in response to the appearance of the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Europe.

/Bonn's second "but." The federal government welcomes the readiness to conduct negotiations on operational and tactical missiles, also. But there still remains the Soviet superiority in tactical nuclear weapons (with a range of up to 500 km./

Fact: Back in 1986, the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member states offered to start negotiations on a sharp reduction in conventional armaments and in tactical missiles, aircraft, artillery, and other types of tactical nuclear weapons. The GDR and CSSR proposal to create a 150-wide nuclear-free corridor in central Europe should be added to this.

/Bonn's third "but." It would be nice to destroy, all nuclear weapons, but then the USSR, having maintained its conventional armaments superiority, could wage an aggressive war without fear of nuclear retaliation./

Fact: The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact members states advocate a radical reduction in armed forces and conventional arms. Last June in Budapest they proposed as a first step that each side reduce its strength by 100,000-150,000 soldiers in order subsequently to reduce the ground forces and tactical aviation forces of both military-political alliances in Europe by approximately 25 percent. Thus each side's armed forces would be reduced by approximately 500,000 men, including the corresponding armament. In addition, the Warsaw Pact repeatedly has proposed to NATO the conclusion of a nonaggression agreement.

In this way the Soviet peace initiatives, as the West German press established, do not leave arms supporters any room for tactial maneuvering, and in any case they do not allow them to retain the image of peacemaker. "If the gods wish to punish us, they answer our prayers" -- Oscar Wilde's aphorism best characterizes the situation of those who while expatiating on their desire for disarmament laid down numerous "conditions," which they clearly expected the other side to reject.

It looks as if the FRG's ruling circles are incapable of accepting the thought that that the country will cease to play the role of NATO's European spearhead. It was assigned this role more than 30 years ago, when the FRG, pursuing active remilitarization, became the 15th member of the North Atlantic bloc. During the last 3 decades or so Bonn has developed some hefty militarist muscle. Today West German servicemen form nearly half of NATO's Armed Forces in Europe, while more than 60 percent of NATO's tanks on our continent belong to the Bundeswehr. Almost one-third of the North Atlantic bloc's warplanes are in West Europe and the same quantity of naval forces are West German. The FRG is the only NATO country to dedicate all of its Armed Forces' operational subunits to the execution of NATO-oriented tasks. West German territory houses the launch installations for U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles, and large stocks of U.S. chemical weapons are concentrated here.

The FRG is among the bloc countries with the most militarized state budget. Gigantic sums are spent here on producing the latest types of arms. After the last postwar ban -- on the production of heavy weapons -- was lifted in 1984, the FRG has increased the scale of its participation in the arms race. The FRG's earlier, officially proclaimed repudiation of weapons of mass destruction is patently not to the liking of the militarists on the Rhine. They are now trying their hardest to break into the new generation of strategic weapons -- space weapons. They see the way to this both in participation in the U.S. "Star Wars" program and in the development of the so-called "European Defense Initiative."

The cutting edge of "NATO's European spearhead" is sharpened year by year. Western imperialist circles obviously do not intend this weapon pointed at the socialist countries to remain hidden in its sheath. The press recently announced that hundreds of neutron munitions designed for use in Europe are being manufactured in the United States. The Bundeswehr already has in its armory 72 Pershing-1A missiles which can employ such munitions. In the very near future it is planned to replace these missiles with the more sophisticated Pershing-1B.

Guided by the new political thinking and the sincere desire to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, the USSR and the other states of the socialist community have made substantial moves toward the West and rightly expect a constructive response, from the FRG included. Thanks to the proposals on reducing medium-range missiles -- the West German DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG-TAT wrote the other day -- a new opportunity to reverse the arms race spiral has arisen. However, this goes exactly against the true wishes of the NATO "hawks." This is precisely why they are opposing so furiously the socialist states' constructive initiatives designed to consolidate peace and the peoples' security.

FRG'S ASSERTIONS ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS 'GROUNDLESS'

LD012214 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn June 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Serov reports: A meeting of leaders of the parties of the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic Party ruling coalition was held here today with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl in the chair. The meeting was devoted to working out the common stand on problems of disarmament.

A report circulated here says that the participants in the conference declared in favour of the elimination of all medium-range missiles of the USSR and the USA, "best of all on a global scale," and also for the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of shorter-range missiles with a range of from 500 to 1,000 km, also on a global scale.

The leaders of the parties of the ruling coalition insist, however, that the 72 Pershing-1 missiles that were adopted for service by the Bundeswehr and that can be fitted out with nuclear warheads any time should not be taken into consideration.

Though it is said in the report on the results of the meeting that the highest aim of the FRG policy is to ensure peace and to prevent both conventional and nuclear war, the report shows that the Bonn Cabinet continues adhering to the strategy of "nuclear deterrence."

West German leaders repeat groundless assertions about the preponderance of the Warsaw Treaty countries in conventional armaments but do not answer concrete proposals of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states for the reduction of these armaments and on some other aspects of disarmament.

PARIS, BONN 'UNABLE TO AGREE' ON EUROMISSILES

PM271028 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko report: "Still Not Clear"]

[Text] Paris -- The 49th Franco-West German summit meeting held here was to be an important step on the path toward the development of a united position for the NATO countries on the question of eliminating medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe.

To this end, Paris and Bonn wanted to reach agreement between themselves on a common approach to the Soviet proposals that could form a basis for all the NATO countries.

A difficult task faced the participants in the meeting -- President F. Mitterand and Prime Minister J. Chirac on the one hand, and FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, accompanied by eight ministers, on the other. The point is that within the ruling circles of France and the FRG there are serious differences in the approach to Euromissiles. As far as Paris is concerned, these emerged once again in recent interviews given by the president and the premier. Whereas F. Mitterrand, on FRG television, approved the "zero option," J. Chirac told the Japanese news agency JIJI that he considers it necessary to preserve the U.S. medium-range nuclear forces in Europe.

Roughly the same picture can be seen on the banks of the Rhine, where the defense minister and the foreign minister have different views on the prospect of eliminating Euromissiles. H. Kohl's own position in the opinion of French observers, is contradictory. It seems that the chancellor and his foreign minister agree to the "zero option" for medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, but set patently unacceptable conditions (one of which, L'HUMANITE notes, is the preservation of the Pershing-1A's with nuclear warheads, which are based on FRG territory).

As the results of the meeting show, despite all their efforts, Paris and Bonn were unable to agree on a united position on Euromissiles. H. Kohl said that he will officially announce the FRG's position in the Bundestag on 4 June. We do not intend to delay or block the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks, H. Kohl stated at a news conference at the end of the meeting, noting the special position of the FRG, on whose territory, he said, the biggest quantity of weapons in the world is concentrated. He said that his government advocates the elimination of medium-range missiles. The FRG chancellor did not express his view on the question of operational and tactical missiles (from 500 to 1,000 km) noting, however, that an agreement on removing them is fraught with dangerous consequences. As for missiles with a range of up to 500 km, here, he said, a significant imbalance exists between East and West, which is complicated by the inequality in the sphere of chemical and conventional armed forces.

For his part, F. Mitterrand recalled at the news conference that he approved the first "zero option" (that is, the elimination of medium-range missiles -- Yu.K.) and supports the second (the removal of operational and tactical missiles), but expressed regret that the first step along the path of disarmament had not been the 50-percent reduction of U.S. and Soviet strategic nuclear forces.

DEMOCRATIC INTRANSIGENCE MOVEMENT MANIFESTO CITED

PY280343 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 26 May 87

["Monday's Political Commentary" by Pedro Correa]

[Excerpt] The Manifesto of the Democratic Intransigence Movement, which was released by the movement's President Manuel Sanhueza and other personalities who are participating in it, sets forth a clear and well-defined position reflecting various lines of thought in Chile. They advocate putting an end to the dictatorship and restoring freedom.

This manifesto voices a justified warning. It says: We feel compelled to make this pronouncement in view of the danger that, through negotiations, a sham democracy will be installed or that some dissident sectors motivated in good faith by a short-term pragmatism, will become a malleable opposition for the regime, unquote. In addition to denouncing Pinochet's attempt to divide his adversaries by means of his so-called political laws, the Democratic Intransigence Movement calls on all democratic opposition forces to reject such an attempt to use them in order to consolidate an exclusionist and unjust political system whose permanence in power makes it impossible to have peace among Chileans.

The Democratic Intransigence Movement also proposes a massive popular mobilization against those political laws through which the regime intends to remain in power. This direct and straightforward language stands in contrast to the ambiguity of the message read over a radio network by the president of the Christian Democratic Party, Gabriel Valdes, which mixes charges of fraudulent scheming against Pinochet and demands for a true democratic reform with worn-out anticommunist attacks in order to divide the opposition. In fact, it shamefully accepts the fascist 1980 Constitution by proposing amendments to it, as well as to the political laws based on it.

A dual attitude like that of Gabriel Valdes got the appropriate perfunctory, contemptuous, and caustic answer from Pinochet, who was happy to see that, despite its boasts, the Christian Democratic Party was finally entering the trap of his political laws. Thus, the Valdes message generated minor polemics with the figurehead Cuadras.

From the chaff of Valdes' message can be threshed out the charges he made against the fraudulent scheme being mounted by Pinochet, which the left has long denounced. It is regrettable that Mr Valdes does not draw the right conclusions from the situation created by Pinochet's political laws, as the Popular Democratic Movement did in its letter to the bishops of the Catholic Church, contending that reconciliation will only be possible with the ouster of the present regime and the advent of true democracy, and proposing the unification of the opposition to speed up the ouster of Augusto Pinochet and to establish a transition government that will call for the election of a Constituent Assembly, which will lay down the foundations for a democratic, representative, pluralist, and multiparty government of popular sovereignty. [passage omitted]

LUCHINSKIY, DELEGATION ATTEND PERUVIAN CP CONGRESS

LD300502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 May 87

[Excerpts] The Ninth Congress of the Peruvian Communist Party has opened in Lima. Our correspondent in Peru, Valeriy Gusev, reports. [passage omitted]

The Soviet delegation at the congress of the Peruvian Communists is headed by Comrade Luchinskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, second secretary of the Tajikistan Communist Party. [passage omitted] Comrade Luchinskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation, greeted the congress on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU Message

PM290755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 May 87 Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee greetings message "To the Ninth Peruvian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially greets delegates to the Ninth Congress of the fraternal Peruvian Communist Party [PCP].

Soviet Communists follow with a sense of solidarity the PCP's activity aimed at defending Peruvian working people's vital interests and ensuring genuinely democratic and independent development in the country. We are well aware of the consistency with which your party defends the right of all peoples -- including the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua, and other Latin American countries -- to travel the road they have chosen themselves without outside interference and to solve their own problems.

Our party makes a high assessment of the PCP's internationalist position and its support for Soviet peace-loving initiatives. The CPSU's firm line of radically improving international relations and its resolve to save mankind from nuclear annihilation, wars, and violence are organically linked with the implementation in the USSR of the course of ensuring the revolutionary restructuring of society and all-around democratization. The implementation of the programs outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress for accelerating our country's socioeconomic development, achieving qualitatively new levels in the socialist system, and implementing the proposals put forward by the congress for the creation of a comprehensive international security system accord with the interests and aspirations of all the peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee hopes that the work and decisions adopted by the supreme PCP forum will promote the enhancement of the party's prestige in the country's sociopolitical life, boost its influence among the masses, and help to further mobilize Communists together with other patriotic and democratic forces to struggle for peace and social progress.

We are confident that the comradely bonds that unite our parties will continue to strengthen!

Long live the friendship between the Soviet and Peruvian peoples!

CPSU Central Committee

Call on Senate Chairman

PM011637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent and TASS correspondent dispatch: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] Lima, 30 May — A visiting CPSU delegation headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, has met with Armando Villanueva, chairman of the Peruvian Senate and secretary general of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA). The delegation will be participating in the work of the Ninth Peruvian Communist Party Congress.

During the talk there was an exchange of opinions on the most important questions of the current international situation and bilateral cooperation. The head of the Soviet party delegation spoke about the main avenues of the domestic and foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state and about the restructuring process that is under way in all spheres of Soviet society's life.

Delegation's Activities

LD021512 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Lima June 2 TASS — A CPSU delegation which attended the 9th congress of the Peruvian Communist Party here has met with members of the Political Committee of the Unity of Left-Wing Forces Coalition.

During their conversation leaders of the progressive political parties affiliated in the coalition told the CPSU delegation about the experience accumulated by the coalition as the second biggest political force in Peru fighting for the interests of working people, against the subordination of the country to Washington's diktat, for universal peace. They denounced the aggressive foreign policy pursued by the U.S. which is aimed at unleashing another world war. One of the main tasks facing the coalition is the consolidation of solidarity with all the nations fighting for warding off the menace of a nuclear catastrophe, against imperialism.

Both sides voiced their intention to promote a further consolidation of friendly ties between Peru and the Soviet Union.

Members of the CPSU delegation visited the city of Cusco where they had a meeting with activists of the local branch of the Peruvian-Soviet association of cultural ties and graduates of Soviet educational establishments working there.

PERUVIAN BROADCASTERS SIGN EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

PM260915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 87 First Edition p 7

[From roundup of PRAVDA and TASS own correspondent reports dated 19 May under the rubric "From the Editorial Teletype"]

[Text] A protocol on exchange in the television and radio broadcasting sphere has been signed in Lima by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the Peruvian National Television and Radio Broadcasting System for 1987-1988.

The protocol provides for the regular exchange of newsreel and radio programs on the most important events in the lives of the Soviet and Peruvian peoples.

IZVESTIYA ON BRAZIL VISIT BY ARMY SECRETARY MARSH

PM021315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by TASS correspondent V. Golenkov "for IZVESTIYA": "United States-Brazil: Cooperation or Interference?"]

[Text] Rio de Janiero — U.S. Secretary of the Army John Marsh has just been to Brazil. He had talks with the military authorities and visited military and industrial facilities. At first glance the visit was a working one, but it made a broad impact in the country.

The point is that as a result of Washington's course in Central America and the policy of severe protectionism in trade, which is erecting all manner of obstacles to Latin American exports to the United States and is hampering constructive talks among the Latin American countries to solve the problem of the gigantic foreign debt, U.S. positions in the region, including Brazil, have become noticeably shaky.

But the United States has always seen Brazil as its main military partner in South America. There are several reasons for this. They are the country's extremely advantageous geographical position, bordering nearly all the states in the region. The enormous length — nearly 7,500 km — of the coast line, abounds in convenient bays. Brazil's northeast bulge, which extends far out into the Atlantic, facilitates contacts with Africa. The celebrated Natal-Dakar "aerial bridge" showed how effective it was in World War II. Brazil's virtually inexhaustible stocks of various types of strategic raw materials are not the least important element in the "American attachment."

It is these strategic military considerations which basically dictate, according to local observers, the U.S. desire if not to fully restore the good relations which linked Washingtoin to the previous military regimes in Brazil, then to at least prevent them from cooling further. This was the purpose of the relatively frequent trips to Brazil last year by military officials from the United States. It was also the purpose, as the capital's newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL pointed out, of Marsh's visit.

Certain interesting details came to light during the visit. As the always well-informed paper FOLHA DE SAO PAULO reported, during his talks with Brazilian Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Marsh did his utmost to accelerate the entry into effect of the U.S.-Brazilian agreement on military-industrial cooperation which was concluded in 1984 with the previous military regime and remains a mere piece of paper. The haste to implement the agreement, the paper reported (Marsh's visit was set only a few days before his arrival), is due, in particular, to data which have reached the United States about Brazil's intention to acquire a large batch of Chinese-made fighters.

On the political plane, according to the local press, the haste is due to "mounting concern" in the United States over the development of Brazilian-Cuban relations since the recent reestablishemnt of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the activation of Brazilian-Soviet relations which has been apparent of late.

As Pires Goncalves told Marsh, Brazil does not object in principle to the entry into effect of the military-industrial agreement, because it needs a number of types of technology. But Brazil will agree to this only if the United States abandons the additional protocol. It envisages Brazil's informing Washington about how products made with U.S. technology are being used and agreement to receive U.S. commissions which would effectively have control.

reports, the additional protocol is regarded by the Brazilian side as an
vert interference in the country's internal affairs. Well, one has to
his view.

SULTATIONS HELD WITH VENEZUELA

cow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

"Consultations Held"]

t-Venezuelan political consultations were held 11-14 May, during which the
ged opinions on important international problems, including the Central
tion, and on questions of bilateral relations. The joint desire to expand
the USSR and Venezuela was expressed.

in the consultations were, on the Venezuelan side: G. Nava Carrillo,
gn minister, and E. Soto Alvarez, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR; and on
side: V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other senior
icials.

illo was received by A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

lan representatives also had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the
tee for Foreign Economic Relations.

IGNED AFTER CEMA-SELA TALKS IN CARACAS

scow TASS International Service in Russian 0718 GMT 23 May 87

acas, 23 May (TASS) -- A working conference between delegations from CEMA
in America Economic System [SELA] ended here with the signing of a number of
ocuments. In particular, the sides agreed on the establishment of permanent
tween the two international economic organizations and elaborated a program
al cooperation in various spheres. The documents were signed by SELA
neral Sebastian Alegrett and CEMA Secretary V.V. Sychev.

conference held here, S. Alegrett emphasized that SELA and CEMA have great
trade potential, which creates good prospects for the development of close
ceted bilateral ties.

COURT SENTENCES FORMER UZBEK PARTY OFFICIAL TO DEATH

LD031044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Jun 87

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Court. A judicial collegium of the USSR Supreme Court composed of Arestovich, member of the USSR Supreme Court, people's assessors (Ubaydullayeva) and Kuznetsov, with the participation of state prosecutor Morgachev, aide to the USSR procurator general, and the defense party lawyer Dunayeva has examined the suit against Karimov, former first secretary of the Bukhura Obkom of the Uzbek Communist Party.

The investigation revealed that Karimov, using his high office, systematically accepted large sums in bribes from numerous officials and also personally gave bribes to a number of people.

For the crimes committed Karimov has been sentenced to the extreme penalty -- death by firing squad. His criminally acquired property has been confiscated.

Regarding the people who gave bribes to Karimov and received them from him, some have already been sentenced and the USSR Procurator's office is still investigating the others.

TURKMEN PRESIDIUM RELIEVES FORESTRY MINISTER

LD291112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0914 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] Ashkhabad, 29 May (TASS) -- The Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR released Meretmamet Khudaykuliyev, minister of the forestry industry of the republic, from his duties, on 18 May. The reason: Khudaykuliyev's inertia led to infringements that severely affected the republic's national parks.

Turkmenistan has the largest number of national parks and reserves in the country, including desert, mountains, and the waters of the Caspian Sea. Violations permitted here in recent years were felt particularly severely on Badkhize, a national park founded at a difficult time for the land of the Soviets, in December 1941. Goitred gazelle, Asiatic wild ass, and snake populations fell as a result of poaching. The (?Turan) tiger, the cheetah, and the (?Scaly) woodpecker have disappeared. The national park rules were broken: (saxaul) forests have been felled and Turkish (terebinth) stockpiled.

The former minister misused his post. Finances allocated for the maintenance of national parks (R700,000 per annum), were often spent on expensive equipping of offices and "hunting lodges" and for entertaining guests. At times, dishonest and incompetent people occupied responsible jobs.

The 53-year-old Toyly Chorekliyev, who has been put forward to the post of minister of the forestry industry of the Turkmen SSR, has behind him the experience of a practical worker and organizer of water conservation and agriculture. He believes that the restructuring and perfection of nature protection work in the republic should be started by removing interdepartment barriers.

He has proposed that the decisions of certain administrative-economic bodies, which were not thought through, should be revoked.

As a result of them, in particular, the territory of the Badkhize national park has been reduced tenfold. He said in an interview to a TASS correspondent: "We intend to work hand in hand with scientists of the republic's Academy of Sciences and of the nature protection society, the views of whom were often ignored."

MEASURES TO DRAFT LAW ON AIDS CHECK FOR FOREIGNERS

LD291241 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 87

[Text] The Soviet Union is preparing a draft law which will make it obligatory for foreigners entering the country to go through a medical check-up on the presence of an AIDS virus in the organism. Such a law has already been introduced in a number of states. The new law will help put up a barrier in the way of that very dangerous disease, the scale of which in the Soviet Union is so far insignificant. Medical men believe that some 10 million people in the world are carriers of the disease. Several research centers are coping with the problems of AIDS in the Soviet Union. Measures are taken to diagnose it and find an effective vaccine.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HEARS GROUP'S GRIEVANCES

LD011408 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] A small group of persons with grievances against not being allowed to leave the country were received at the Soviet Foreign Ministry today at their request, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has told a briefing at the Soviet Foreign Ministry press centre.

These citizens, he said, had been told that those unsatisfied with the refusal could appeal to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The complaints by those who used this right were now considered with utmost attention.

Over the past two months, the spokesman said, tens of cases involving persons whose departure had been earlier denied due to their access to secrets were reviewed and permission given.

The individuals applying to the Foreign Ministry were among that category.

OFFICIALS PREVENT LINK-UP, CUT REFUZNIKS' PHONES

AU011654 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow, June 1 (AFP) -- Soviet authorities cut the telephones of refuzniks in four Moscow apartments meeting Monday for an international telephone link-up with relatives abroad for International Children's Day, participants said.

About 50 people were at the apartment of Andrey Livshits, but an organiser said that during the two-hour meetings, all incoming calls were stopped.

The organiser, Ilena Dubainksiy, said the group had spent two months preparing for the event. She said phone calls were booked by relatives in Israel, the United States and Europe.

"There are children here parted from their parents, and the parents can't get through," she said.

A statement released by the groups called for international support, saying "our children have been raised in an atmosphere of alienation, hostility and overall uncertainty" because of their parents' desire to emigrate." Each group in the flats reflected a different aspect of Soviet refuzniks, the name given to people whose requests to emigrate have been repeatedly turned down by authorities.

Irina Brailovskiy, who with her husband Viktor has been trying to leave for 15 years, explained that in one flat the now grown-up children of refuzniks, known as "second generation refuzniks" were meeting. The off-spring were refused simply because they were the children of refuzniks, she said.

Others involved children parted from their parents living abroad, and the parents of children who had been allowed to emigrate.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said his ministry had received a group of refuzniks Monday at their request. He said "tens of cases" of people previously refused permission to emigrate, because of their access to secrets, had been favourably reviewed in the last two months. He added that those who had gone to the ministry were told they could appeal to the presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He did not give further details or name the refuzniks.

Katerina Rosenzweig and Ella Kagan, who were among a group who last week held a press conference to denounce mounting anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union, said that they had received permission to leave for Israel with their families.

According to official figures released in Geneva on Monday, 871 people were allowed to leave the Soviet Union in May, the highest monthly figure since July 1981.

HIJACKER OF AIRCRAFT IDENTIFIED AS DISMISSED PILOT

PM011201 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 May 87 First Edition p 4

[M. Nikolayev report: "Investigation in Progress" under rubric "We Report the Details"]

[Text] A TASS report was published yesterday, from which it emerged that an AN-2 aircraft was hijacked to Sweden on 27 May and that this criminal action was committed by one Svistunov, who had been fired from Aeroflot 2 years ago.

... Svistunov graduated from the Buguruslan Civil Aviation School and worked as second pilot on an AN-2 in the Nikolayev flight team. Two years ago he left the team, found no other employment, and led a parasitical life. He borrowed several thousand rubles from acquaintances. A people's court demanded that he pay back the money, and at that point Svistunov left Nikolayev and turned up in the Baltic region. There he sought out a pilot called Kuzmin, with whom he had at one time studied, and led him to believe that he was on leave.

For 2 days Svistunov hung out, as they say, with the pilots there, looked around, asked questions, and one day even asked to go on a flight but naturally was refused. Svistunov had no intention of giving up his criminal plan, however. Taking advantage of his acquaintance with the second pilot -- his former fellow student -- early one morning he got onto an aircraft by means of deception. At 0500 he succeeded in taking off in the aircraft. There was little fuel and the AN-2 had to land at sea close to the island of Gotland....

As is well known, the Soviet side has requested that the Swedish authorities hand over the criminal and also return the aircraft and the property on board it. A commission has been set up to investigate the incident.

PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES LENINGRAD PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

LD021721 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] As has already been reported, a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has considered the question of the work of the Soviets of People's Deputies of the City of Leningrad in connection with preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The decision notes that the Soviets of People's Deputies of Leningrad and the working people of the city, maintaining their glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, have unleashed an energetic struggle in this jubilee year to implement the party's strategic course aimed at restructuring and speeding up the development of the socioeconomic and spiritual spheres of society.

At the same time, the attention of the Leningrad city and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies is directed toward serious shortcomings in their work. The Soviets of People's Deputies of the city are not displaying the necessary persistence in surmounting phenomena of stagnation which still exist in a number of sectors of industry, construction, transportation, science, and culture.

Many leaders and staff of the soviets lack the ability to work in conditions of glasnost and expanding democracy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium bases itself upon the premise that the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is a major political event in the life of both the city and our whole country. The most important thing in the work of the soviets is comprehensive restructuring of the socioeconomic life of the city, and a resolve to come to the anniversary of October with tangible achievements.

In their organizational and political educational work related to the preparations for the 70th anniversary of Great October, it is recommended that the presidia of Supreme Soviets of union and autonomous republics, and all local soviets of People's Deputies focus their efforts on the practical implementation of the decisions of the 27th party congress, and of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and the implementation of plan commitments and socialist pledges for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

COMMISSIONS DISCUSS RECLAMATION MINISTRY'S WORK

PM021531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 May 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Joint Session of USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Standing Commissions"]

[Text] A joint session of the Agro-Industrial Complex Commissions and the Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin 29 May. There was a discussion of the question of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources' fulfillment of the state plan targets for commisioning land reclamation systems, improving the technical standard and quality of water resources construction, and ensuring the rational use of water resources.

It was noted in the report delivered by N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, the coreport from Ye.N. Auyelbekov, leader of the deputies joint preparatory commission, and in deputies' speeches that the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and its local organs have been doing some work to carry out the Food Program and the long-term land reclamation program. The area of irrigated and drained land has increased. An extensive program of measures for the further development of land reclamation has been outlined for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time the session stressed that the ministry is slow to restructure the style, forms, and methods of work and its investment and technical policy in the light of the demands of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. Due attention is not being paid to fundamentally improving the condition and use of the existing reclaimed land area, to comprehensive reclamation, and to environmental protection.

Attention was drawn to the need for the major improvement of the management system and the economic mechanism and the evaluation of the results of the work of water resources' organs. Work to introduce full economic accountability and to transfer enterprises and organizations to self-capitalization and self-financing has not begun in the sector. The necessary measures have not been taken to resolve social problems, in the selection and retention of cadres, and in cadre skill improvement.

The USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and other interested USSR ministries and departments are instructed to adopt concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

The commissions stressed the growing role of local soviets in the leadership of water resources construction and drew special attention to increasing the return from irrigated and drained land, bringing farm systems up to the appropriate condition, and accelerating the construction of agricultural facilities. Note was made of the need to be more exacting in the observance of the law on the protection and rational use of land and water resources.

P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and leaders of a number of USSR ministries and departments participated in the session.

'NEW RECRUITS' IN RURAL PARTY ORGANS ASSESSED

PM291325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 87 Second Edition p 2

[PRAVDA special correspondent Yu. Makhrin-chaired roundtable discussion under the rubric "Party Life: Entrusted With Leadership": "How Are the Newcomers Faring?"; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] There has been an appreciable new influx of party workers in Belgorod Oblast recently. How are the new recruits faring? What have their successes been so far? And, if they have failed, why? This was the topic of a roundtable discussion organized by the PRAVDA editorial office.

A. Ponomarev, first secretary of the party obkom:

It is most often the case that renewal means rejuvenation. For example, after a number of replacements, the average age of first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms in our oblast has dropped by 4 years. Young people are promising material. If they are intelligent and efficient, of course. But, I must admit, we also set store by young people because many of them, as a rule, are not encumbered by cliches and stereotypes.

[Makhrin] PRAVDA readers write and ask: "But how are these young people selected? What is their background?" They must be schooled by those with previous experience, they say.

G. Botsmanov, chief of the CPSU obkom's Organizational Party Work Department:

I will be frank: Many of the "new recruits" have inherited a wealth of experience. Take Vladimir Iosifovich Gorokhov, for example. Those who have had occasion to work and live alongside him have an excellent background. He has been head of the Ivnyanskiy Rayon party organization for 12 years. He runs things very ably. Also, this rayon is the first in Belgorod Oblast where the outflow of people has stopped and there is now an influx. As many as 1,528 people came into the rayon during the last 5-year period. What is drawing them here? The fact that 56 percent of all capital investments has been channeled into building housing, schools, kindergartens, sports centers, medical centers, public baths, and so forth in this 5-year period. The first secretary is now being lauded because he drew economic workers' attention to human needs in good time. They used to argue and criticize. But he did not back down or give up his plans. Firm principles and a positive attitude -- this is purely genetic material.

V. Maslennikov, first secretary of Rakityanskiy CPSU Raykom:

Nevertheless, some of the new people have old ideas. This cannot be disconted. Every so often the seeds sown in past years produce shoots, alas. This is why we must be on our guard lest we reap a bad harvest.

What I want to say is this. Just over a year ago A. Romanenko was elected party organization secretary of the Rakityanskiy mobile interfarm mechanized column. He was young, promising, and had worked as an instructor in the Komsomol Raykom. Suddenly I received a letter saying the secretary had compiled and sent to the raykom forged documents on admitting two female workers to CPSU membership. [paragraph continues]

There had been no meeting, no discussion, and neither had they reported back to their comrades as to whether the 12-month probation period had been successfully completed. It transpired that a "cell" of narrow-minded pragmatism and falsehood had been lying dormant in the genes of the new party worker for some time. Then it came to life. The raykom bureau dismissed him from the party. It is a pity they did not notice earlier that, although of youthful appearance, he was rotten inside.

Old ideas also caused dangerous tendencies to bubble to the surfce in P. Avramenko, who was recently released from his duties as first secretary of Borisovskiy party raykom, A. Ponomarev said. He displayed rudeness, even a lack of restraint, immodesty, and a craving for power. His nomination was clearly an error on the part of the obkom. Many were taken in by the fact that he had a classic "growth pattern," you see. This was actually said, I remember, at an obkom bureau session.

I am not against building up experience and testing a candidate leader in different positions. What I am against is the "pattern" being turned into a straitjacket to be used on the cadre reserve. This is why. Remember the thirties and forties. Then people who by present standards were "green" -- some of them were not even 30 years old -- were nominated to high positions as people's commissars. They brought fame to the country with their worthy actions.

However, for decades now we have zealously led people up the official ladder. The name of this phenomenon is the nomenklatura barrier. I am all for breaking out of this nomenklatura circle and giving scope to fresh forces. A risk? Promoting anyone is always a risk.

[Makhrin] We receive letters from all over the country: Leningrad, Khaborovsk, Murmansk, Krasnodar . . . Letters from people criticizing new party workers.

Response: Well, criticizing is one thing, doing the job is another . . .

[Makhrin] People criticize new secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms for the fact that the restructuring process often fades out at precisely this level.

M. Beskhmelnitsyn, first secretary of Chernyanskiy party raykom:

Your readers' ideas are in keeping with my own. Yes, there is a clearly visible break in the chain today between the point where an idea is conceived and its actually being put into practice. It is often the case that even well conceived ideas do not come off, alas, at the end of the chain, that is, at our level -- in the rayon, in the village. Why?

A fresh idea often fades -- no, dies -- at local level because some cadres suffered from professional anemia in the seventies and eighties. Arousing a taste for new ideas, prompting people to show initiative and act independently is a very complex task. It is our party concern to readjust and remold specialists' outlook. After all, even today many people do not use their eyes but are mesmerized by instructions.

You know, I am sorry to say that when I come up with an idea I often look for opponents for whom the truth is the most important thing, but I cannot always find them.

People also say nothing in our country is beyond criticism. But some things are! The rayon agro-industrial association, for example. I follow the press -- total silence. This, despite the fact that economic workers cry in unison that there is still a considerable amount of muddle and confusion. So are we going to keep quiet, thereby driving the disease in deeper?

V. Rasolov, first secretary of Gubkinskiy CPSU Raykom:

Reorienting cadres' outlook -- how difficult this is! You cannot really even order yourself to think in a new way. To say nothing of ordering others. But everyone must do exactly this, however -- think in a new way. What is happening in reality. Here is an eloquent example. A comrade comes from the oblast agro-industrial association and sings the praises of a sovkhov director: "Just look how much he gets per hectare..." But we in the raykom do not have a very high opinion of this director's activity. This is because we have a different, modern criterion -- we view matters from the standpoint of self-recoupment. From this angle the director does not appear as a progressive worker or as a hero but as a swallower of values, because the profit per hectare of arable land is low.

It is an interesting situation: The guest willingly holds forth about self-recoupment but views life from an old standpoint. I am alarmed by the fact that many people, particularly kolkhoz workers, regard the principle of self-recoupment as something remote. Like gusts of very cold wind above the roof of the house -- where everything is warm and bright, you are surrounded by home comforts, and your savings book is "bursting" with all the deposits you have made.

N. Miroshnichenko, first secretary of Rovenskiy party raykom:

I share your alarm. I will tell you something else. The acceleration of development in rural areas is intelligible to everyone; it means more bread, meat, and milk. But the leaders of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are now feeling apathetic. Today's rural "head" is vulnerable today as never before. That is why he is showing less initiative. How many public curses have been heard because of inadequate instructions! How many cheerful appeals urging him, the boss, to be bolder! But in fact the instructions have remained untouchable and the boss losses heart.

You would like me to be more specific? With pleasure. Stocks cover over 2-3 percent of the village's actual timber requirements. It used to be the practice that the kolkhoz chairman would buy the normative amount [trudonorma] from a timber procurement establishment and overpay. I am a new secretary. They tell me that when my predecessor was approached for advice on what to do -- winter is just around the corner, there is nowhere to put our livestock, the cowsheds need floors, and so forth -- he told them, so I hear, to buy timber even if they had to overpay. But take care, he told them, not to get your hands dirty. So they went ahead and bought the timber. For 2 years now they have been trying to prove that their hands are clean. These people are being harassed to death, they have no time to do their job; they do not even have time to give evidence and their mood is such that they have lost heart anyway.

It is absurd that all you hear about is developing initiative, but as a result of paying hard earned money for timber the kolkhoz management is standing to attention before the public prosecutor and the investigator.

We must value and look after our economic managers generally. They are being pilloried for nothing. Now they are getting together and complaining. They are attacking the capital's organizations. They are dropping everything and rushing there to cast light on the shortcomings: "We want to make our own contribution to the restructuring process," they say.

G. Botsmanov:

A cadre worker came to us from the oblast agro-industrial association. Moscow has been on the phone to us, he said, and we have received another complaint, the umpteenth so far, about the chairman of Ivnyanskiy Kolkhoz. We are tired of looking into it, just get rid of him! We will give you mixed feed.... .

Moscow can see that complaints are being methodically sent about the same chairman. They are tired of registering them and checking them out. Here, on the spot, we can see that the farm is being run by a new manager. He has begun to bring order, increase discipline, and get rid of idlers. So they have put their heads together and drawn up a precise schedule for sending complaints. Just imagine, in the last week the kolkhoz has been visited by three correspondents from central newspapers and two obkom workers. There were all presented with an ultimatum by the "truth seekers": Until you get rid of the chairman we will continue to send our complaints; we intend to follow his every move.

In this kind of situation, stifled by every letter of an outmoded instruction, the manager mutters: "To hell with it!"

A. Kretov, first secretary of Gubkin CPSU Gorkom:

Faced with this onslaught of complaints and anonymous letters, some managers have faltered and begun to play up to their subordinates and be less demanding. They must be corrected in this.

The prestige of the economic manager has fallen generally. People often refuse this promotion. It is becoming increasingly necessary to rely on party discipline.

[Makhrin] New secretaries, the appointment of managers by election, and democratization. What are the first lessons to be learned from this process?

A. Ponomarev:

It is patently obvious that young "first timers" are attracted by the idea of cadres being selected openly. I will cite a few examples. A member of the Yakovlevskiy Raykom bureau was recently elected from two candidates by secret ballot. The first secretary of Starooskolskiy Gorkom and the party committee secretaries of a vitamin combine and a power machine building plant have been elected in the same way. At the Oskolskiy Electrometallurgy Combine -- the youngest enterprise in the oblast -- workers meetings elect shop foremen and middle-level managers.

The obkom bureau has drawn the following conclusion: Cadres must be selected openly. This, I am sure, will also make it possible to break down the nomenklatura barrier. But we must not dash from one extreme to another. Elections must not be turned into a fashion or a formal game. We must now allow the "hotheads" to christen anarchy as democracy. Otherwise things will reach the stage where even division commanders will begin to be elected. [paragraph continues]

Elections are, after all, in the interests of the cause concerned, to open the way to the most suitable people. But is every collective really capable of exercising the right to elect others on the basis of public and state interests? Alas, no. Psychologists use the expression "group corporation" -- a close-knit, cohesive group of people, well trained, but unable to see beyond their own interests.

We come across groups like this in real life, N. Miroshnichenko said. Take the "Druzhba" kolkhoz in our rayon, for instance. It is bottom of the list in many indicators. Although, I must point out, these kolkhoz workers have the largest savings accounts. The farm has been run by Panteley Nazarovich Ryadnov for 10 years. I will be frank, he does not pull his weight. But the chief agronomist steps into the breach when Ryadnov is ill and runs things energeticaly and ably. He is exacting, firm, and takes a decisive stand against pilfering and overreporting... So, the raykom bureau recently sent me to attend a report-and-election meeting of the kolhkoz workers and instructed me to raise the question of replacing the manager.

So I went to the meeting. There were a number of speakers. I was amazed: Not one of them expressed concern for the kolkhoz's affairs. Not one! But are the harvests, milk yields, weight gains, and revenues low? No one could remember. They talked about a "sore point": The kolkhoz has to pay a small charge for its coal supply -- this must be removed....

I was given the floor and conveyed the raykom bureau's concern. I asked them: "Have you seen how the chief agronomist works?" They cried: "He works well. He's great? But we want Nazarych as chairman again."

"But under the self-recoupment system you will find yourselves without wages if you keep him," I said. Whereupon they replied: "This cannot happen in our society?" Basically, they wanted to elect a "convenient" manager.

A. Ponomarev:

Well, there is a lesson to be learned from this story: We must learn to work in the conditions of greater democracy. We must learn to agitate. We must be able to persuade others by well reasoned argument rather than rely on emotions, and we must try to inspire people with our ideas. We must be capable of debate and be able to deal with parasitical and other such attitudes. That is, we must be able to implement party policy; this has always been a Bolshevik quality. Not all young secretaries demonstrate this kind of style.

At a recent plenum people spoke of "new recruits" as follows: Many of them have one shortcoming in particular -- they are unapproachable and keep themselves at a certain distance from ordinary people. This means that some must be taught and others must be retaught.

Almost all the first secretaries of rural raykoms have been replaced in the last few years. Some have been promoted, some, having come to the end of their "service life," have taken up work that is still within their powers, and others have been removed. The professionalism, drive, and knowledge of economics of our young people is shown by the following fact at least: There is not one unprofitable farm in our oblast today.

UKRAINE MINISTRY DISCLOSES CAUSE OF MINE ACCIDENT

AU271416 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 23 May 87 p 1

[Report by "a RATAU correspondent": "Let Us Learn the Lesson"]

[Text] Donetsk, 22 May. All machines, instruments, and electric equipment in the destroyed sector of the "Chaykino" mine were in running order. The accident resulted from the coincidence of many adverse circumstances. In particular, this was a sudden inflow of a significant amount of methane, which exceeded the safety norm, into an obsolete and useless ventilation shaft. The explosion was caused by friction between the metal props and rocks containing iron pyrite. This occurred when the props were removed from the drive.

This was disclosed in Donetsk at a conference of association, enterprise, and organization leaders of the Ukrainian Ministry of the Coal Industry, and also attended by party and trade union functionaries from the republic's coal mining centers. Participating in the conference were A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman and chairman of the government commission; B.V. Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; and V.P. Mironov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Donetsk Obkom first secretary. The conference discussed the results of the investigation into what occurred in the "Chaykino" mine, the condition of safety equipment at branch enterprises, and specified urgent measures to improve labor protection.

Extensive work has to be carried out in labor collectives to learn the lessons from the accident which occurred, and to increase the personal responsibility of everyone engaged in mines. Increasingly complex conditions of coal mining make order and discipline necessary, it was noted at the conference.

An important role in accomplishing the tasks set to increase mining safety has been assigned to party organizations which are expected to tighten control, and to raise the level of organizational activity in all sectors of the coal industry.

RAIN CAUSES 'POWERFUL' MUDSLIDE IN GEORGIA

LD021655 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1624 GMT 2 Jun 87

[Text] Tblisi, 2 Jun (TASS) -- A powerful mudslide 50 meters wide was formed today in the Mleti gorge (Georgia, Transcaucasus) as a result of very heavy rain. It struck the village of Chokheli suddenly with a powerful blow and completely destroyed eight two-storey houses. Six people were killed.

Mudflows brought down two bridges on the Aragvi river and the (Chokheltkhevi) river, and brought traffic on the Georgian Military Highway to a halt.

Machinery has urgently been brought into the disaster area and clean up work is in progress.